

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1874.

[WITH SUPPLEMENT.] PRICE SIXPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

**MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.  
(SUCCESSOR TO JAMES CROFTS).  
Established 1842.

BUSINESS transacted in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN Stocks and Shares, and in all COLLIERIES and IRON Shares.  
SPECIAL BUSINESS in shares not having a general market value.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following COLLIERIES:—Cardiff and Swansea, Clee Hill, Hockley Hall, New Sharston, Silkstone, Thorpe's Gawber Hall, United Bituminous, and Welsh Freehold.  
MISCELLANEOUS:—Alhambra Palace (£2 and £10 paid), Bessemer, Diamond Field, Pitrovy, Javali, Newcastle Chemical Works, Palmer's Shipbuilding.  
Business in Glaisdale Quarry Shares.  
Special information on OLD BOTTLE HILL MINE. A few shares for sale.  
Bankers: City Bank, London; South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

**MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at prices annexed, free of commission:—  
50 Asheton, £2 11s. 3d. 50 Flagstaff, £3 7s. 6d.  
50 Birdseye Creek, £3 7s. 6d. 50 Ladywell, £2 11s. 3d.  
50 Bog, 18s. 9d. 50 Last Chance, £1 13s. 9d.  
50 Chontales, 12s. 6d. 100 Malpas, 13s. 6d.  
50 Cedar Creek, £2 1s. 3d. 100 Malabar, 13s. 6d.  
50 Chapel House Colliery, 40s. 6d. 50 Marke Valley, 13s. 6d.  
(£5 fully paid) £4 14s. 50 N. Quebrada, £3 8s. 9d.  
20 Cam Brea, £2 14s. 50 Old Trebuturg, 17s. 6d.  
10 Cape Copper, £2 14s. 50 Parys Mount, 11s. 3d.  
150 Clee Hill Coll., 8s. 50 Penstruthal, 12s. 6d.  
20 Coal Con. Ass., 18s. 9d. 75 Plynlimmon, 6s. 9d.  
1 Dolcoath, £4 14s. 50 Prince of Wales, 10s.  
40 Emma (Silv.), £2 1s. 3d. 40 Pennerly, 25s. 6d.  
100 East Van, 17s. 6d. 50 Rookhope, 18s. 6d.  
50 Eberhardt, £3 7s. 6d. 100 Rica (Gold), 6s. 6d.  
20 Richmond, £2 11s. 3d.  
25 Roman Grav., £1 13s. 9d.  
30 Sweetland Cl., £4 14s. 150 So. Aurora, 12s. 3d.  
25 South Cam Brea, £3 7s. 6d.  
100 Tecoma, 20s. 6d.  
25 Tankerville, £2 11s. 3d.  
2 Tincroft, £3 7s. 6d.  
40 Unit Mexican, £3 7s. 6d.  
50 Utah, 18s. 9d.  
15 Van, £2 11s. 3d.  
50 V. Consols, £3 13s. 9d.  
30 W. Tankerville, £1 5s.  
25 Wheel Grenville, £4 14s. 40 W. Godolphin, £2.  
100 West Maria, 13s.  
20 Richmond, £2 11s. 3d.

London Office of Reference for Drake Wallis and South Roskear Mines.  
W. H. B. transacts business in every description of Stocks and Shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.  
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

Now ready, post free, 2s.  
**CAPITAL: HOW TO EMPLOY IT PROFITABLY BY JUDICIOUS INVESTMENTS.**  
A well-written book.—*Vide Press.*  
Published by ALFRED H. COOPER, 19, Coleman-street, London, E.C.  
Application for copies can be made to  
E. J. BARTLETT, 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at best prices in every description of security.  
Co. Shares, well selected, will afford good returns. E. J. B. has for sale some fully paid shares in thoroughly bona fide undertakings, with a guarantee of 10 per cent. Full particulars on application.  
FOR SALE:—10 Minera, 50 Wheel Whisper; Three Bonds Canada, Michigan, and Chi. go Railway (8 per cent. secured), \$1000 each.

**MR. JOHN RISLEY (SWORN), STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,**  
77, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at best prices on Buying or Selling shares of £4 and upwards, 1½ per cent., and 1s. per share on each under £4.

**FERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCK BROKER,**  
5, BIRCHIN LANE, E.C.  
Consols, Foreign Bonds, Railways, and every security quoted on 'Change bought and sold. Fortnightly accounts opened.  
Bankers: London and Westminster, and City Bank.

The shares worth buying now are—Sweetland, Cape Copper, Tylwyd, Glaisdale Quarry, United Bituminous, Cedar Creek, Welsh Freehold, Cardiff and Swansea, West Mostyn, Bilson and Crump, and Portland. Market price forwarded.  
Among the Miscellaneous, Brighton Aquarium and Newcastle Chemical should not be overlooked.

**SELLER:—**  
50 Glaisdale Quarry, 10 Welsh Freehold, 10 Wayne's Merthyr.  
20 Silkstone Fall, £3 6s. 3d. 30 Whitehaven Iron, 30 Cardiff.  
30 Clee Hill, 7s. 6d. 5 Thorpe's Gawber, 20 Chapel House.  
40 Tylwyd, 100 Brighton Aquarium, 10 Bilson and Crump.  
**BUYER:—**  
50 United Bituminous, 30 West Mostyn, 40 Gold Run.

**MR. W. L. WILLIAM WARD**  
(Late WARD and LITTLEWOOD).  
CROSBY HOUSE, 95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,  
DEALS IN ALL KINDS OF STOCKS AND SHARES, for cash or on the account.

**MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
14, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
H. M. recommends the purchase of COLORADO TERRIBLE shares.

**MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., 1, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. Thompson's "Investment Circular" for July now ready, post free, price 6d.

**MR. JAMES HUME, SWORN STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,**  
1, ST. WITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C., has for sale the following SHARES at best above limits offered:—  
50 Flagstaff, £3 7s. 6d. 50 Nant-y-Ricket, £2.  
50 Emma, £2 1s. 3d. 30 Van Consols, £4 14s. 50 Chapel House Colliery, £1 13s. 9d.  
30 Richmond, £2 11s. 3d. 50 Malabar, 13s. 6d. 50 Clee Hill, 9s.  
20 Unit Mexican, £3 7s. 6d. 50 Malpas, 13s. 6d. 50 Wedgwood Deb., 15s.  
20 Sweetland, £4 14s. 50 Rampfyllde, £3. 50 Tylwyd, 15s.  
50 Birdseye Creek, £3 7s. 6d. 20 Roman Grav., £1 13s. 9d. 100 Cedar Creek, £2 11s. 3d.  
100 Unl. Bituminous, 15s.

Rails, Foreign Bonds, and every negotiable Share Bought or Sold, net or to order.  
**MESSRS. W. A. CARR AND CO.,**  
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, 8, WARFORD COURT, THROG-MORTON STREET, E.C., have FOR SALE 100 Nine per cent. Preference Shares of £10 each in a well-established company, not a mine; this is a perfectly secure investment. Also, 25 Shares in the Wheel Whisper Mine; an offer wanted. Particulars on application.

**MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,**  
3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.  
Orders received and commissions executed.  
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

**G. E. SIMPSON, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
SELL THE FOLLOWING SHARES, free of commission:—  
20 Asheton, £2 11s. 3d. 20 Ladywell, £2 11s. 3d. 10 Tankerville, £2.  
20 Birdseye Creek, £3 7s. 6d. 20 Old Trebuturg, 16s. 3d. 20 Untd. Mexican, £3 7s. 6d.  
50 Chontales, 12s. 6d. 20 Pennerly, £1 13s. 9d. 40 Van Consols, £3 7s. 6d.  
3 Dolcoath, £4 14s. 10 Roman Grav., £1 13s. 9d. 35 W. Tankerville, £1 5s.  
50 East Lovell, £1 13s. 9d. 20 Richmond, £2 11s. 3d. 10 West Basset, £10 10s.  
50 Emma, £1 18s. 9d. 20 Sweetland Creek, £4 14s. 1 Wheel Kitty, £7 12s. 6  
25 Flagstaff, £3 7s. 6d. 2 Tincroft, £3 7s. 6d. 1 Wheel Basset, £2 11s. 3d.  
SPECIAL BUSINESS in the LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN (Limited).

**MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
No. 6, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (established 24 years), has SPECIAL BUSINESS in—  
50 Chapel House Colliery, 150 Glaisdale, 100 Clee Hill and Wheel Abraham (fully paid), 65 Ladywell, 40 Cardiff and Swansea, 70 Welsh Freehold Colliery, 15 Great Davis's Merthyr Colliery, 200 Bvadrail, 100 Old Trebuturg (original), 75 Brynkinal Colliery, 15 Roman Gravels, 45 West Esgrail Llc, 10 Wheel Kitty, 40 West Chiverton, 50 Pennerly, 150 Devon Great Consols, 40 Llanrwst, 100 Clee Hill Colliery, 100 Rampfyllde, 200 West Milver, 60 Prince of Wales, 80 Blue Hills, 150 Malabar, 100 Malpas, 200 Frontino and Bolla, 175 Eberhard, 125 Lost Qu. Arada, 65 Flagstaff, 60 Birdseye Creek, 100 Chontales, 40 Richmond.

**INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.—A SELECTED LIST OF RAILWAYS, BANKS, MINES, COLLIERIES, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, &c., forwarded to bona fide investors on application.** In addition to the high rate of interest many of the above are paying, there is now every probability of a great rise in market value.

**P. WATSON, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.  
(Three doors only from Hercules-passage, entrance to the Stock Exchange.)  
Twenty-nine years' experience.  
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.  
References given and required (when necessary) in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

**MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, SWORN SHARE BROKER,**  
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.  
Established 1857.

The following are the latest prices at which business could be done. Holders of mining shares desiring a market quotation for their stock can have their application answered in this list if received not later than Four P.M. on Fridays:—

Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Aberdaunant, £1 13s. 9d.	7s.	Providence, £4 14s. 10s.	4 14s.
Rampfyllde, £1 13s. 9d.	2 13s. 9d.	Roman Gravels, 13s. 6d.	13s. 6d.
Bog, 18s. 9d.	18s.	South Condurow, 3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Cathedral, 18s.	20s.	South Roman Gravels, 10s.	11s.
Cam Brea, 6s.	6s.	St. Ives Consols, 8s.	10
Clee Hill Colliery, 12s.	12s.	Tankerville, 7s. 6d.	8 1/2
Cook's Kitchen, 12s.	12 1/2	Tecoma, 15s.	20s.
Devon Great Consols, 1s.	1 1/2	Tincroft, 3s.	3 1/2
Dolcoath, 47s.	49	Trumpet Consols, 1s.	1 1/2
East Lovell, 12s.	13	Tylwyd, 16s.	18s.
Flagstaff, 3s. 6d.	3 3/4	Van Consols, 3s. 6d.	3 3/4
Grosvinon, 2s. 6d.	2 1/2	West Chiverton, 2s. 6d.	2 1/2
Ladywell, 2s. 6d.	2 1/2	West Tankerville, 1s. 6d.	1 1/2
Marke Valley (call pd.), 11s.	13s.	Wheel Crebor, 1s. 6d.	1 1/2
Pennerly, 1s. 6d.	1 1/2	Wheel Grenville, 3s. 6d.	4 1/2
Penstruthal, 9s.	11s.	Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), 7s. 6d.	7 1/2
Prince of Wales, 10s.	11s.		

**BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, FINSBURY SQUARE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS.**  
Before investing, read our publications:—  
"Handy Book for Investors" (third edition), price 10s. 6d.  
"British Mines and Mining," price 2s. 6d.  
"Investors' Directory," price 1s. 6d.  
The "Investment and Financial Record," will be sent FREE on application.  
Bankers: London and Westminster.

**MESSRS. A. ENDEAN, FISHER AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,**  
32, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.  
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,**  
Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

**MR. E. CHARTERS, 36, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, CHANCERY CROSS, LONDON, CAN DO BUSINESS IN THE FOLLOWING SHARES, free of commission:—**  
50 Almada, 12s. 6d. 35 Gt. W. Van, £1.  
50 Australian, £2. 50 Hockley Hall, £2 11s. 3d.  
30 Bellavista, £18. 25 Hington Down, £1.  
30 Rampfyllde, £2 11s. 3d. 25 Ladywell, £2 11s. 3d.  
50 Bog, 18s. 9d. 25 Last Chance, £1 13s. 9d.  
50 Boscawell, 2s. 6d. 50 Lovell, £1 6s.  
10 Chicago, £5. 50 Malabar, 13s. 6d.  
50 Cwm Elan, 1s. 3d. 70 Malpas, 13s. 6d.  
25 Emma, £2. 50 Marke Valley, 13s. 6d.  
20 East Van, £1. 200 Mid-Mounta, 30s.  
10 East Lovell, £1 13s. 9d. 30 New Quebrada, £3.  
35 East Grenville, 8s. 6d. 10 New Dolcoath, 10s. 6d.  
10 Eberhardt, £2 11s. 3d. 12 Newfoundland, £5 1/2.  
20 East Caradon, 16s. 9d. 50 Old Trebuturg, 16s.  
5 East Basset, £2. 50 Old Batholes, 5s.  
20 Flagstaff, £3 7s. 6d. 30 Pennerly, £1.  
70 Frontino, 7s. 6d. 70 Plynlimmon, 6s. 9d.  
10 Grosvinon, £2 11s. 3d. 50 Perkins Beach, 5s. 6d.  
50 Great Yor, 10s. 6d. 75 Prince of Wales, 10s.  
5 Great Lacey, £11. 60 Parys Mountain, 7s. 6d.  
35 Green Hurth, £7. 30 Penstruthal, £4 14s.  
25 Glasgow Caradon, 1 1/2 50 Penstruthal, 18s.

**MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. THOMAS SPARGO, the Stock and Share Dealer so long known as of Gresham House, begs to announce to his clients and friends that he has REMOVED his OFFICES from Gresham House, to—**  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.,  
Where he continues his business of dealing in all kinds of Stocks and Shares.  
Bankers: Imperial Bank (Limited), Lothbury, London, E.C.

**TO INVESTORS.**  
**MR. SPARGO has FOR SALE £5000 in DEBENTURES OF £50 each, in the GENERAL PHOSPHATE AND CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED), bearing INTEREST AT NINE PER CENT., payable half-yearly, on the 31st of January and the 31 July, coupons attached.** No better investment can be found, as debenture holders have the advantage of sharing the large profits expected to be realised from the working of the property, irrespective of the guaranteed interest of 9 per cent.  
Full particulars on application to  
**THOMAS SPARGO, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.**

**TO INVESTORS.**  
**MR. SPARGO has FOR SALE £2000 in DEBENTURE BONDS of £100 each, redeemable at par in ten equal yearly drawings, interest coupons payable half-yearly.**  
The ASSOCIATION OF LAND FINANCIERS (LIMITED) was established August, 1870, and have divided 10 per cent. per annum, and will continue to do so. The Drawings take place in the presence of a Notary Public, in the month of June in each year, which will be duly advertised.  
Full particulars on application to T. SPARGO, Queen's-buildings, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House-street, London, E.C.

**MR. JAMES STOCKER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.**  
Railway, Bank, Foreign Bonds, and all other Stocks and Shares for Investment or Speculation.

**SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—**  
50 Rampfyllde, 50s. 30 Llanarmon, 60 South Rom. Gravels.  
50 Bedford United, 14s. 25 Langdale Chemical, 30 Sweetland, £4 14s. 9d.  
100 Birdseye, £3 6s. 3d. 25 Last Chance, 45 Thornhill Reef, 14s. 9d.  
50 Bog, 17s. 6d. 50 Lovell (Tin), 28s. 30 Thorpe's Gawber.  
50 Blue Tent, off wanted. 50 Ladywell, £2 11s. 3d. 100 Tecoma 18s.  
30 Cardiff and Swansea, 65 Malabar, 13s. 6d. 20 Telegraph Con., £2 11s. 3d.  
75 Chapel House, £4 14s. 200 Malpas, 13s. 6d. 25 Tylwyd, 18s. 9d.  
70 Chontales, 14s. 6d. 45 Native Guano, 48s. 25 Tankerville, £7 12s. 6  
2 Cam Brea, £2 14s. 45 Newport Abercrombie, 4 Tincroft, £3 7s. 6d.  
45 New Quebrada, £3 8s. 3d. 50 Unl. Bituminous, 15s. 9d.  
75 Old Trebuturg, 14s. 6d. 50 Utah, 18s.  
60 Clee Hill Coll., 6s. 6d. 50 Untd Mexican, £3 7s. 6d.  
3 Dolcoath, £4 14s. 40 Pennerly, 25s. 6d. 70 Van Consols.  
40 East Grenville, 9s. 6d. 100 Penstruthal, 11s. 9d. 25 Western Andes, £3 7s. 6d.  
10 East Lovell, £12 1/2. 100 Prince of Wales, 10s. 6 50 Tylwyd, 18s. 9d.  
15 East Van, 17s. 6d. 30 Rio Tinto, 1/2 dis. 30 West Maria, 12s.  
35 Eberhardt, 58s. 30 Roman Gravels, £13 1/2 50 West Mostyn.  
30 Emma, 41s. 55 Rookhope, 17s. 6d. 35 W. Esgrail Llc, £2 11s. 3d.  
45 Flagstaff, £3 7s. 6d. 25 Richmond, £6 8s. 9d. 30 West Wheel Gorland, 22s. 9d.  
100 Frontino, 6s. 6d. 25 Silkstone Coll., £3 7s. 6d. 50 Wheel Kitty, £8 1/2.  
100 Gold Run, 7s. 25 So. Condurow, £3 18s. 9 50 Wheel Uny.  
15 Hooper's Teleg., £13 1/2 100 South Aurora, 11s. 6d.  
10 Hockley Hall Colliery, 35 So. Cam Brea, £3 7s. 6d.  
25 India rubber, £20 1/2. 35 So. Cam Brea, £3 7s. 6d.

**M. R. T. P. T. H. O. M. A. S.,**  
AGENT FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF MINERAL PROPERTIES,  
79, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, AND PONTERWYD, ABERYSTWITH,  
Mines inspected and reported upon.

**M. R. C. H. A. R. L. E. S. T. H. O. M. A. S.,**  
MINING AGENT  
8, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

**MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO.,**  
10, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.,  
MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS.  
"Investments and Speculations, 1874."—Post free upon application.

The present is a most favourable time to Purchase Shares in sound Dividend and Progressive Mines, a selection of which will be forwarded upon application.  
We are BUYERS of South Caradon, South Roman Gravels, Tincroft, Wheel Kitty, and West Godolphin shares. Sellers please state lowest prices.  
We are SELLERS of Cam Brea, Dolcoath, Pennerly, Old Trebuturg, West Esgrail Llc, and Great West Van shares.

**TO INVESTORS.**  
**SAFE INVESTMENT FOR CAPITAL.—**  
DIVIDENDS 15 TO 20 PER CENT. MAY BE RELIED ON.  
FOR SALE, SHARES IN A HIGH-CLASS COAL AND IRON COMPANY (Limited), at £12 10s. PER SHARE.

N.B.—Dividends are paid out of actual profits, and not from any guaranteed fund. A six months' dividend will be paid in August.

Capitalist and Investors may rely upon 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends on the present outlay for many years to come. This investment will bear the strictest investigation. The collieries are in full working order. Present yearly profits are very large, and will increase. It is a thoroughly honest and legitimate investment, and perfectly safe for any amount of money. No further liability. Shares are fully paid up, and specially recommended for safe investment.  
FULL and RELIABLE PARTICULARS will be forwarded upon application.  
Dividend paid February and August.

**MESSRS. GOULD SHARP AND CO., SHAREBROKERS, 33, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.**  
Established 1852.—Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, London, E.C.

**PUBLIC CAUTION.**  
**TO SHAREHOLDERS IN COST-BOOK MINES.—**

SELL your SHARES in all MINES conducted under the COST-BOOK SYSTEM, and AVOID BEING WOUND-UP IN THE STANNARIES COURT OF CORNWALL. As the Stannaries Laws now stand, there is NO SAFETY for any mine. Shareholders are quite at the mercy of the merchants (if they are creditors and shareholders), who can petition the Court to wind-up at any moment.

**COST-BOOK MINES.**—Many of these are splendid properties, but no shareholder is safe from the clutches of the Cornish merchant, and a winding-up petition in the Stannaries Court, which would cost thousands of pounds, last many years, and feed a host of vultures and hungry lawyers.

Inv. it in GOOD MINES under the LIMITED LIABILITY ACT, such as—  
Van. Roman Gravels. Ladywell.  
The above three are ALL SAFE to buy at PRESENT PRICES for INVESTMENT, and there are others which might be mentioned, but investors must bear in mind there is a heap of rubbish afloat under the Limited Act.  
ADVISE TO INVESTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS given personally or by letter, upon application. GOULD SHARP AND CO.  
33, Poultry, E.C. Established 1852.

**MESSRS. PENNINGTON AND CO., 3, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, E.C., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, have BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—**  
Birdseye. Tecoma. Sweetland Creek.  
Emma. West Wheel Gorland. Malpas.  
Flagstaff. Gold Run. Buller.  
Kitty (St. Agnes). Pacific. Rica.  
Cedar Creek. Malabar. West Esgrail Llc.

Parties wishing to purchase or sell in the foregoing are requested to make early application. PENNINGTON AND CO., SWORN BROKERS.

**TO INVESTORS.**  
**MESSRS. PENNINGTON AND CO.'S "MONTHLY RECORD OF INVESTMENTS,"** published on the first Thursday in each month, contains an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Share and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. Price 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually.  
PENNINGTON AND CO., 3, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

**GEORGE LAVINGTON, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,**  
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

**MESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
Government and every negotiable Stocks dealt in for cash or account. Orders and telegrams punctually attended to.  
We advise immediate application and purchase of the RAMPFYLDE and LLANRWST shares. A rise in price is inevitable.

**HARLAND AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,**  
235 and 236, GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.  
Transact business in Liverpool General Warehousing Company, People's Café Company, Chapel House, Altham, Cardiff and Swansea, Welsh Freehold, United Bituminous, and Clee Hill Collieries—Tankerville, West Tankerville, Lovell, Denbighshire, Tylwyd, Roman Gravels, Birdseye Creek, Sweetland Creek, and every description of Stocks and Shares.  
Circular and Daily Price List gratis.  
Bankers: London and County Bank.

**NEGLECTED SECURITIES.**  
**MESSRS. THOMPSON AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, 11, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON,**  
Will forward on application particulars of a few selected securities which should command the attention of investors at once. The present glut of money and the inactivity of the share markets should cause every advantage to be taken of low prices in sound concerns.

**NICHOLAS M. MAXWELL, LONDON, ENGLAND, Ex-Superintendent**  
Flagstaff Mine, Utah.  
WM. C. HENDRIE, San Francisco, California.

**MAXWELL, HENDRIE, AND CO.,**  
MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,  
LONDON, ENGLAND; and  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.  
BRANCH OFFICES:  
SALT LAKE, CITY, UTAH. DENVER, COLORADO.

Are prepared to inspect, survey, and value Mines, undertake their management, furnish specifications, drawings, and estimates for all classes of Mining Machinery, and for all descriptions of work in connection with Mining.  
Cupola and Reverberatory Furnaces, Crushing Mills, &c. Reported carefully made on Mines.

**GROSVENOR, ENTWISLE, AND CO.,**  
(Late Grosvenor and Co.),  
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS  
88, PORTLAND STREET, MANCHESTER.

**950 BLAKE'S PATENT ORE-CRUSHERS**  
NOW IN USE.  
For catalogues, apply to—  
MR. H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY, LEEDS  
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

**MR. JOHN CARTER, MINE SHARE DEALER,**  
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, transacts business in every description of shares at close market prices of the day.  
Several mines are making a profit with present price of tin, and will do well should any further advance take place.







of birth, his age, whether he is married or single, and other particulars, which are duly entered in a book kept for that purpose, and by a reference to which any information that may be required and his antecedents can be easily ascertained.

#### SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE AND EAST WORCESTERSHIRE MINING ENGINEERS.

An ordinary monthly meeting of members was held, on Monday, in the Geological Museum, Dudley. Mr. JOHN FIELD presided, and there were about 30 members present, including Mr. John Hughes, Mr. W. Spruce, Mr. G. Parton, Mr. S. B. Ensell, and Mr. W. Blake-more. The following gentlemen were elected as ordinary members:—Mr. John Turley, coal and iron master, Woodsetton; and Mr. Isaiah Vernon, civil engineer, West Bromwich. In answer to questions, Mr. HENRY JOHNSON, jun. (secretary), said there was no doubt but that the coal-cutting machines competing for the Institute premium would be ready by Aug. 3, and it was agreed that, with permission of Mr. Edward Fisher Smith (Lord Dudley's principal mine agent), a pit of Hunsley, worked on the long-wall system, should be visited, Mr. W. Spruce promising every assistance in the event of arrangement being made with Mr. Smith. Mr. W. J. Lancaster, F.G.S., optician, Birmingham, had been nominated as an ordinary member, but a reference to the rules showed that he could only be elected an honorary member.

The PRESIDENT referred to the fact that in the early part of the afternoon there had been some experiments in blasting limestone rock at Lord Dudley's Castlefield Pits on the Tipton Road. Mr. Mackie, a gentleman from Faversham, had been making some experiments with a patent cotton (white) gunpowder, and Mr. Downie had been conducting other experiments with dynamite. He should be glad to hear the result of the day's experiments. The SECRETARY said both gentlemen were willing to explain something of the explosives they had acted with.

Mr. MACKIE then explained the tremendous power of gun-cotton, and showed how it had transpired that experiments had been tried to bring it down to such a state as to render it low enough in power to be fired from a gun, or for use in quarries or mines. The great objection to the gun-cotton was in the acidity which remained in the fibres, but by crushing with immense engines they had been enabled to get an impalpable powder free from fibre and acidity—as a matter of course. As at present manufactured it was perfectly safe, and in proof of this Mr. Mackie exhibited some of the preparation on the table, and burnt a little of it. He also denied that they had had the serious explosion at Faversham with which they had been credited. He claimed for the gunpowder an immense power, and believed that now experiments were beginning to be made they should soon use it for all purposes.

Mr. DOWNIE then referred to the use of dynamite, which he said was well known, and now in use all over the world. It was of great power and safety, and it was time Parliament did something towards helping the mining community to have it conveyed cheaper. The manufactory in Scotland covered 100 acres, and it was at work night and day to supply the demand.

Mr. COLE, the manager of Lord Dudley's pit, in which the experiments were made, was then asked by Mr. FIELD for his opinion. He said, as far as his judgment went, he saw little difference between the two explosives. They were tested fairly and honestly, and they were the most powerful agents he had ever seen. (Hear, hear.) In answer to Mr. Ensell, Mr. MACKIE said the gun-cotton was fired exactly as dynamite. The only difference was that the gunpowder was loose, and the dynamite in cartridges. Mr. Mackie explained that the gun-cotton did not want any hard ramming. Mr. BLAKEMORE moved a vote of thanks to the experimenters, and said he had been specially interested in Mr. Mackie's statement as to the transformation of the gun-cotton. Mr. PARTON seconded the motion, and extolled the use of dynamite as an explosive. Mr. MACKIE and Mr. DOWNIE replied. The former was glad to hear what he had said to the result of the day's experiments, and hoped in time to be able to show that gun-cotton could be utilised in every form as dynamite. He was glad of the fairness shown that day. Mr. DOWNIE followed in a similar strain. The remainder of the business was formal. The experiments were made by Messrs. T. and H. Johnson (dynamite), and Mr. G. Trench (gunpowder).

#### NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

A meeting of members was held on Monday at Stoke-on-Trent—Mr. C. J. Homer, president, in the chair. The following gentleman having been previously nominated, were elected members:—Mr. T. Edall, colliery proprietor, Silverdale; Mr. S. F. Ratcliffe, and Mr. W. Richardson, colliery proprietors, Oldham; Mr. Edward Clarke and Mr. W. Adams, colliery proprietors, Tunstall; Mr. J. N. Peake, colliery proprietor, Knutton; Mr. W. F. Gordon, colliery proprietor, Stoke; Mr. T. Owen, mining engineer, Wolsanton; Mr. Edward Jones, Granville Lodge, near Wellington; Mr. John Hopkinson, engineer, Manchester; Mr. F. W. Webb, engineer, Crewe; Mr. R. Cochrane, manager, Bucknall; Mr. D. Greig, engineer, Leeds; Mr. G. S. Ross, mechanical engineer, Talk-o'-the-Hill; Mr. E. L. Fleming, analytical chemist, Chatterley; and Mr. J. M. Darwin, gas engineer, Longton. The nominations of gentlemen for election as members at the next meeting were as follows:—Messrs. J. Taylor, Chester; W. Brocklebank, Manchester; R. Wood, Bignall Hill; G. Lake, Shelton; D. Adamson, Hyde, near Manchester; J. Potts, Burslem; W. Harrington, Hanley; J. Blakie, White Barn Colliery, Newcastle; E. Foden, Sandbach. The business was of a routine character.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.—Two experiments are in progress which excite a lively interest in scientific circles. One of these is the boring through the Wealden, near Battle. The week before last a party of 60 scientific men inspected the operations, and afterwards dined at Normanhurst with Mr. Brassey, the member for Hastings. The coal field of Westphalia can be traced until it reappears near Boulogne; then it passes under the Channel, and ought to be under the Wealden formation, near Battle. Proceeding further north it might be found at Highgate, near London, at Swindon, on the Great Western, and ultimately it appears as the great coal field of Wales. Various bores will have to be made to establish these views, which, if true, would add vastly to the wealth of England. The boring operations at Battle are being carried on by the Diamond Boring Company, of which Major Beaumont, the member for South Durham, is managing director, and inventor of the machinery. Its essential parts consists of a hollow cylinder set with diamonds. By machinery this is made to rotate rapidly, and from the hardness of the diamonds cuts through the hardest rock, which comes up through the hollow of the cylinder in cones like cheese in a cheese-cutter. The bore-hole at Battle is now 1030 feet deep. The Kimberley clay, which was supposed to be 300 feet thick, has proved to be 800. The borer is now going through the Oxford clay, and in another 100 feet is expected to reach the oolite. This it is hoped will be very thin, and after that the coal measures may be found. Unluckily the funds raised by public subscription for this great experiment are exhausted, and fears are entertained that it may have to be stopped just as success was expected. The Director-General of the Geological Survey, Prof. Ramsay has sent out a letter urging the public to aid this important trial. The other experiment is the application of the same diamond boring machine to blasting rocks in rivers. The mouth of the Tees, near Stockton, is blocked by sunken rocks. The boring machinery, fixed on a barge with moveable legs, is placed on these rocks, and holes are bored, 24 at each operation. These are then charged with dynamite, and fired by electricity. The operation has just begun, but great interest attaches to it, for if successful there is no reason why such an obstruction as Daunt's Rock at the mouth of the Cork Harbour, and other similar obstacles might not be removed. The principle seems fertile in application, for last week it was applied in the sinking of shafts for coal mines.

#### PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF CORNISH MINING.

Progress of the Students of the Miners' Association: Everyday Knowledge versus the Classics; The Obligations entailed by the Low Price for Cornish Metals; Great Consumption of Tin for Plating; Economic; Ornamental Tin-plates; Hastened Development of Mining; Suggestions for more Economic Working; Cutting and Boring Machines; Time a Great Element in Mining; Boring the Depths of Dolcoath; Percussion Bore to be worked by a Turbine, &c.

At the meeting of the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon, held at Penzance, on June 30, Mr. B. KITTO, the lecturer, read the following interesting letter from Mr. Charles Fox, of Trebah, a gentleman whose acquirements, observation, and 60 years of experience make his remarks valuable and suggestive. The communication was as follows:—

Trebah, June 26.—Dear J. H. COLLINS: Having been absent from home I did not know until this morning that the general meeting of the Miners' Association is to be held at Penzance on the 30th. I regret my inability to attend it, owing to other engagements. If the Association do not meet in the sunshine of prosperous mining, yet it will not (I am persuaded) have any reason to think that its labours have been in vain, or that its students have not profited by the practical elementary education given to them; they, doubtless, have gained some insight into the favourable characteristics of a mining district, the inducements or objections to work particular localities, or, what is more to the point, how some technical knowledge may correct or strengthen the power of observation, and overcome difficulties in mining, which are occasionally met with by the most experienced. The dressing of the ores and the metallurgical treatment of them, and the application of our other mineral products to a variety of uses, are not to be neglected in a mining education. If years are given to the classics to strengthen the intellectual powers, and to give an intimate knowledge of the forms of speech, surely to the working man some practical acquaintance with the elements of the exact sciences, and of those mixed and applied forces to be dealt with, used, and regulated through life is of greater value to the working man, or to men engaged in other industrial pursuits, and also of great importance in teaching how and what to observe. The low prices of tin and copper demand our attention to efforts for increasing their consumption or cheapening their production. The use of tin is not so materially increased by its diminished cost as that of other metals, being consumed more largely in the plating of iron and copper than in bulk, about 3,000,000 boxes of tin-plates (as our late honorary secretary, Robert Hunt, informs me) having been sent in Great Britain in 1872. One does not desire increased consumption through waste, such as occurred in some tin-plate works, where Drs. Percy and Henry found that a black powder, containing 60 per cent. of tin, was thrown away. Alloys offer a wide field for experiments, one on which the French chemists (as R. Hunt tells me) are largely employed, proving from the alloys of iron, copper, gold, mercury, &c., with hydrogen, that it is a metal. It seems probable that hydrogen was one of the powerful agents in the sublimation of minerals found in our veins. Bessemer's vast success commenced with his investigation of alloys. There are thousands of possible combinations of metals of which we are ignorant as to their practical value. The ornamental illustration of tin-plates at Neath may be employed on every subject. How much more durable as well as pleasing to the eye are the pretty caskets than are the dull black tin boxes. I suggested to the skillful manufacturers that their method could be admirably adapted for school lessons, instead of paper or wood, or cardboard, and not liable to be torn or soiled. I look to the ultimate large use of these decorated plates as a means of increasing the demand for tin. I doubt if we can rely on much lower cost of materials and labour to lessen the expenses in mining whilst the value of the precious metals decreases; the larger demand for them is a world-wide traffic, being counterbalanced by their now rapid circulation and continuous increase. We must raise tin-plate of higher produce than that of 1873, or discover it in easy ground or in shallow lumps in untried lodes, and from the rich driving of lodes and those in existing mines that more good pitches and side lodes may be found. The difference in value between the one of 12 per cent. of black tin and 2 produce, at 60 per cent, is equal to a difference in price of 36 per cent. whilst the cost of returning the tin would (except dues) be nearly the same per ton of stuff. It is a question whether Blake's crusher might not be more largely employed to reduce the tinstone to a smaller size, to admit of a more complete picking out what was not worth returning charges and dues. We must not expect to facilitate the development of mines by machinery to the same effect as in collieries, where a coal-cutting machine is said to reduce the cost of getting coal in some collieries by 2s. per ton, diminishing also the breaking of the coal and mitigating the severest part of the colliery labour. But it is an unproven thing that our success in many shafts, levels, and cross-cuts may be done with speed (and with much relief to the miners) by boring machines—whether by rapid percussion or Beaumont's diamond drill. The former may not offer much choice as to their relative advantages, for they all seem to be efficient. Those which mechanically are the most complete may be best in careful hands, with facilities for repairs within reach, but the more simple forms are least liable to interruption. The cost of high pressure air is relatively less when employed to drive several borers, but as the resistance to a current of air in a tube is as the square of its velocity, it is essential that the air pipes should not be small. The continual rotary motion under high pressure is more easily given, and is liable to fewer accidents than the percussion tool with its combined rotary and reciprocating movements. The drill does not need the frequent changes as of a blunted borer, and its solid core of some feet in length shows the nature of the ground or lode. The cost of the steel chisel is saved, for Major Beaumont states that the drill could bore a mile in sandstone with but little wear. Granite and hard limestone are easily cut at the rate of 2 or 3 inches per minute, sandstones at 4, and quartz at 1, and even pure emery at 2 in. per minute. In the Eastwale tunnel, near Bolton, the machine has been boring at the rate of 6 fms. per week. Miners are well aware that the continuation of a mine often depends more on the time than on the money needed to sink an engine-shaft fathoms deeper, or to extend levels or cross-cuts. Water in a pump does not prevent the use of a diamond drill. Three or more holes may be sunk 10 or more fathoms in an engine shaft, and on the removal of the tool successive blastings go on, the holes below each change being filled with sand, which is easily removed. There are, doubtless, good lodes of copper, tin, and lead in Cornwall and Devon not yet tried. Is not prospective boring applicable to these? When the general underlie of a lode is known either by a shallow drill or by boring at an angle of 20° or more from the perpendicular. In the bottom of Dolcoath a bore hole might be put down 20 fms.; the core would show if the lode was still rich for tin, or whether its place is occupied by copper—according to Cornish experience of the operation of electro-magnetic laws—that the oxides are found in certain relative positions. But it is in the rapid extension of levels on the course of a lode, or in cross-cuts, that boring machines are most likely to be employed. The Clifton tunnel, driven by hand labour in hard mountain limestone, and measuring 10 ft. by 8, advanced 9½ ft. in a week, but with diamond drill nearly five times as fast. Some years ago I suggested to a meeting of the Miners' Association that a turbine worked by a small column of water, fed by a cistern into the engine shaft, might work percussion borers. This motive power would be yet more applicable to the diamond drill, giving it a rotary motion of 150 or 200 revolutions per minute, sufficient pressure of three or more atmospheres per square inch being given to the borer by a similar column, from which the waste of water would be small—if propelling the piston of 3 in. or 4 in. in diameter, with which the tool was connected, 2 ft. for every 2 ft. advanced by the borer. To pump the water, which would be the turbine (which might be very small under a head of 10 ft.) would not burden the engine. The pump could be used to work air compressors below the surface. Excuse my lengthy remarks. I feel confident that sooner or later more "drivage" will be effected by machinery in ground of average hardness with great economy of time, and of men's health and strength. Thy sincere friend, CHARLES FOX.

To J. H. COLLINS, Honorary Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN (Rev. Saltren Rogers, M.A.) said he hoped to see that letter in print, for it well deserved study and consideration, more especially as it occurred to him where it threw out the suggestions as to turbines and the diamond-pointed drill for Cornish mines. The diamond drill was used for the cutting of the Mont Cenis Tunnel with great success, and he trusted that it might be successfully used in Cornwall. (Hear.)

Mr. COLLINS said that not the least practical suggestion was Mr. Fox's as to the boring of the bottom of Dolcoath, and for it he deserved all the shares he used to hold in that mine, for it was very probable that such a boring would disclose exactly how to work and to lay out machinery for the next 15 years. He was in correspondence some time ago with the secretary of a company who supplied boring machines. The contemplated work was not carried out, but he ascertained what the expense was of a percussive drill-boring machine in the North. They agreed to go down for 7s. 6d. per fathom for the first 5 fms., 15s. per fathom for the next 5 fms., and so on. If they had to deal with holes of 500, 600, or 700 ft. of depth, the small rate of increased charge on the diamond borer—a charge higher to begin with than for others—was more than caught up by the rapid rate of increase of other borers. Besides, one hole from a diamond borer gave more information than half a dozen from the others, because it brought up a solid core of the rock so as to show a piece perfectly cut out, and not the rock in particles or mere powder. At the present time there was a hole in Sussex, 1000 ft. deep, effected by the diamond borer in a little over a year. With regard to the use of the diamond borer in prospecting for tin and copper lodes of Cornwall, as a general rule it was not likely to be carried out, because if you took a section of ever so good a lode (say, 1½ in. of tin), and another section of 1½ in. in a very little distance off, the one would be poor, and the other rich. The discovery of the poor place might cause neglect of a valuable property. Rich bunches frequently occur in an indifferent lode, and the risk would be so great of coming on a poor part of a rich lode that boring alone would not be implicitly trusted to. But there are lodes upon which the diamond borer would be of the greatest value. Tin and copper ores were found in lodes of great value, but of small compass. It was quite different with our iron ores. Unless the lodes of iron were very large, it would not pay to work them at all at great depths. If they sunk a shaft 80, 90, or 100 fms. to cut a lode, it became important that they should cut the lode where one of the shoots of ore is not in a poor place. By this means much driving, cross-cutting, and tramming would be avoided. Here either a diamond borer or a percussive machine should be tried before they sank a great engine-shaft. But both these borers and the jiggling borer (for water), or something like it, might be introduced into Cornwall for proving china clay ground, of which there was a great deal more unproved than proved in the East and centre of the country. Although Cornish people had put their faith in tin for a long while, they must not disregard one of the best things now going (and likely to be so for many years)—china clay. It was necessary to know how far the clay extends under the burden; and, secondly, when the granite comes under—6 or 7, or 8 fathoms of burden may be removed, but they did not want to take that burden further away than they were obliged to, and yet it was not desirable to place it over other clay, but on comparatively worthless ground, so that it might not be disturbed twice. This necessitates a considerable number of trial shafts—sometimes

only for 1 or 1½ fms., and in a day or so it was done. But there were sometimes 2 or 3 fms. of overburden on a stratum of clay of little or no value; then they came down to the burden again, so that 4 or 5 fms. would be sunk. The deeper you sunk the better, for you continue to learn still more about the depth and the deposit of the clay. Here the borers must prove of very great value. He had compared the average cost of the boring of 6 fms. by machinery with the ordinary sinking in clay ground 6 fms. deep, and erecting tackle over the shafting, and pulling up the stuff in kibble, with a little occasional timber-boring; and the one could be done for 10s. per fathom, while the other would cost 15s. or 16s. per fathom. Such a price sounded very little in a neighbourhood where the ground is so hard; but in the eastern part of the county that would be the cost. Were special boring tools used for a depth of 5 to 7 fms., 5s. per fathom would be the cost, or a saving of one-half, besides the saving of time was very considerable. If the Cornishmen of today were as wide-awake as the Cornishmen of a past generation, they would give up the sinking of trial shafts for clay, and take to the use of these borers.

In answer to the Chairman, Mr. COLLINS added that the borers he referred to were very similar to those used in Abyssinia, and were very simple. He had put men to work on them, who were quite unacquainted with them until that day; the second day they worked the machines very well indeed.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Charles Fox.

#### THE COAL TRADE.

Mr. J. R. Scott, the Registrar of the London Coal Market, has published the following statistics of imports and exports of coal into and from the port and district of London, by sea, railway, and canal, during June, 1874:—

IMPORTS.			By Railway and Canal.		
By Sea.	Tons.		By Sea.	Tons.	
Newcastle .....	157	108,364	London and North-Western .....	75,831	18
Sunderland .....	11	5,310	Great Northern .....	62,877	0
Middlesbrough .....	71	46,530	Great Western .....	37,828	6
Hartlepool .....	4	2,090	Midland .....	110,577	0
Scotch .....	15	10,597	Great Eastern .....	46,896	11
Welsh .....	12	3,680	South-Western .....	1,950	11
Yorkshire .....	10	2,467	South-Eastern .....	1,290	7
Small coal & cinders .....	55	7,633	Grand Junction Canal .....	273	5
Total .....	262	195,653	Total .....	387,943	18
Imports June, 1873 .....	267	182,699	Imports during June, 1873 .....	387,433	1

Comparative Statement, 1873 and 1874.			By Railway.		
By Sea.	Tons.		By Railway.	Tons.	
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1874 .....	262	195,653	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1873 .....	2,453,761	0
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1873 .....	267	182,699	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1874 .....	2,240,610	0
Increase in present year .....	34	—	Increase in the present year .....	213,151	0
Decrease ditto .....	—	—	Decrease in the present year .....	213,151	0

Export List, showing the distribution of coal imported into the port or district of London, by sea, rail, and canal, and afterwards exported coastwise or to foreign parts, or sent beyond limits of London district, by rail or inland navigation, during June, 1874:—

By Sea.			By Railway.		
Tons.			Tons.		
Sea-borne coal exported to British possessions, or to foreign parts, or to the coast .....	48,575				
Ditto, sent beyond limits by railway .....	11,623				
Ditto, by canal and inland navigation .....	1,260	61,478			
Railway-borne coal exported to British possessions, or to foreign parts, or to the coast .....	26,530				
Ditto, by rail beyond district .....	61				
Ditto, by canal and inland navigation .....	25	26,616			
Sea-borne coal brought into port and exported in same ships .....	1,935				
Total quantity of coal conveyed beyond limits of coal duty district during June, 1874 .....	141,185				
Ditto, during June, 1873 .....	138,741				

Comparative Statement, 1873 and 1874.			General Statement, 1873 and 1874.		
Tons.			Tons.		
Total distribution of coal from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1873 .....	858	136	Decrease in coal imported by railway during present year .....	213,151	
Total distribution of coal from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1874 .....	807	186	Decrease in coal imported by sea .....	3	213,154
Decrease in the present year .....	50,950		Less decrease in exports .....	50,950	

General Statement, 1873 and 1874.			THE COPPER TRADE.		
Tons.					
Decrease in coal imported by railway during present year .....	213,151				
Decrease in coal imported by sea .....	3	213,154			
Less decrease in exports .....	50,950				
Total decrease in trade within London district during present year .....	162,204				

#### THE COPPER TRADE.

After some fluctuations the price of Chili bars for the month past has improved about 2½; the a trial advance was up to 80½, but quotations have since receded to 78½. The stocks of copper in first hands are decidedly decreasing very rapidly, and no doubt a large export trade was done both in May and June, but the home demand is more limited than for some time previously, and for the moment there is apparently but little chance of its improving. It is presumed that this fact, and the uncertainty that prevails as to the effect of the copper duties likely to be caused by a quicker communication now obtainable with the West Coast of the Brazilian globe, have tended very much to curtail the operations of the dealers, and thus, while the figures are especially encouraging, there has been far more anxiety to secure the smallest profit than to increase holdings. The imports of copper from all parts are still in excess of 1873, but the exports have regained the position they lately occupied, and are now quite equal to 1873. The shipments from the West Coast for the first five months of the year are 219 tons in excess of those of the corresponding period of 1873, whilst the shipments to May 16 are only 777 tons beyond those of the same date last year. The statistics are still far less favourable than they were at the date when the great speculation in copper commenced, but comparing them with any period since July, 1872, higher values ought to be obtained for copper than now rule, and as the year advances, should the home trade at all revive, a higher scale of prices will no doubt be current.

The imports of copper into England for the first five months of the following years were—1870, 24,556 tons; 1871, 27,818 tons; 1872, 34,163 tons; 1873, 29,291 tons; and 1874, 31,757 tons. The exports for the same periods were—1870, 25,910 tons; 1871, 16,489 tons; 1872, 17,153 tons; 1873, 23,392 tons; and 1874, 23,391 tons.

The position from July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874, was as follows:—

Price.	Stock on hand.	and chartered.
1873—July 1 .....	£ 80 0 0	Tons 30,634
August 1 .....	81 0 0	31,607
September 1 .....	84 0 0	29,983
October 1 .....	82 0 0	28,637
November 1 .....	83 0 0	28,445
December 1 .....	83 0 0	29,141
1874—January 1 .....	84 0 0	28,592
February 1 .....	82 0 0	29,682
March 1 .....	78 0 0	29,643
April 1 .....	75 0 0	29,500
May 1 .....	74 0 0	30,643
June 1 .....	75 0 0	27,522
July 1 .....	78 0 0	26,679

And the comparative positions at the same date of the past four years, with the present are as follow:—

Price.	Stock on hand.	and chartered.
1870—July 1 .....	£ 69 0 0	Tons 29,883
1871—July 1 .....	67 0 0	31,987
1872—July 1 .....	104 0 0	23,213
1873—July 1 .....	80 0 0	30,634
1874—July 1 .....	78 0 0	26,679

London-street, London, July 3. HENRY ROGERS, SOBS, AND CO.

The expectation of telegrams from Chili, via Pernambuco, advising charters for the whole of June, quite put a stop to transactions in this metal; and the uncertainty as to the effect these rapid advances between the two countries will have on the trade still prevents operations. We, therefore, note an easier market, although the quantity advised on the 7th inst. as chartered during the past month is moderate, amounting to 2900 tons pure against 2400 tons in 1873, and 2490 tons in 1872. Bars have sold since 2nd inst. at 78½, down to 78, cash, the same figures also being paid for parcels to arrive, or with extended prompts. The sales for the week, however, were of quite an insignificant character, neither buyers nor sellers caring to operate on such a scale as to afford a true test of the market values. Australian sorts are neglected, and quotations rather unsettled. English is tolerably steady, and without any important change to notice.—JAMES AND SHAKESPEARE.

ECLIPSE.—An English company purchased last year the Eclipse gold mine, near Independence, Inyo county, and sent out a superintendent who had no experience in gold mining. He erected a mill, constructed a ditch, opened the mine to a depth of 350 ft., and obtained access to a large stock of ore, but could not, or did not, work it successfully. The company, after spending \$720,000, dissolved, and Mr. Willett was sent out to look at the property. He reports serious mismanagement, and thinks the mine can be made to pay. There is 20,000 tons of auriferous ore in sight, and the estimated yield is 820 per ton. Mr. Willett will leave to-morrow for London, to make his report, and will probably return in November, when the mine will be again at work. A new company will take hold of it, and will be aided by the advice of San Francisco men who have had experience in mining business. The 30-stamp mill, and other machinery, are worth about \$100,000. Mr. Willett will, it is said, make grave complaints against the past management.—Alta California.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—DISMISS YOUR DOUBTS.—Let no one be longer oppressed with the notion that his malady is incurable till these purifying pills have had a fair trial. Where ordinary preparations have failed these pills have been used with the most marked success. A course of this admirable medicine clears the blood from all impurities, and improves its quality. The whole system is thus benefited through the usual channels without reduction of strength, shock to the nerves, or any other inconvenience. The weakest woman and most delicate child may fearlessly resort to this cooling, corrective, and withal strengthening medicine, which works the most beneficial changes, where health seemed hopelessly lost.



## Original Correspondence.

## NEW SOUTH WALES COAL FIELDS.

SIR,—I observed by a paragraph, headed as above, in the last number of your world-wide read Journal that you have been informed by a communication from the Antipodes that another opportunity will shortly be offered to British capitalists to embark in a very promising colliery enterprise in New South Wales, and that the local export (coal) trade and home consumption are rapidly increasing.

Although familiar with the state of affairs in that colony, I am at a loss to imagine how a promise of a rapid increase in the local export (if that means intercolonial) trade can be fairly or truly held out, seeing that coal has lately been found, and is now being worked in Victoria, New Zealand, and Tasmania; and as to an increase in the home consumption, I am persuaded that will be slow, for if every soul in New South Wales were each to consume a ton of coal more a year than they consume at present (which is not likely) the increase, even under the fulfilment of that wild supposition, would not amount to much. The population of the colony is as yet but small. There has long been many collieries at work in the colony, and at all times able to produce more coal than there has been a demand for; and not only so, but nearly every one of them were in a position to increase their power of production to a very large extent. Then again, various fresh collieries have recently been opened, and are getting into work. Altogether, therefore, I should say it will be necessary to examine the gills of this of this "big fish" when he reaches our shores with much caution and care. I think, too, that he is not coming to a good market here, for the two "big fish" of the same kind, and from the same quarter, which have preceded him (I mean the "The Australian and Oriental Coal Company," and "The New South Wales Collieries Company"), owing to their being out of season, or from some other cause or causes, proved so ungenial to the British public that the new comer is not likely to be devoured voraciously I opine. The colour of his precursors was said to be very "brown," and since his own advent has been heralded in the Journal it has been whispered that he himself is of the same hue. Methinks I hear a "promoter" already repeating his ejaculation that lately came out in one of our courts—"My heavens! that is a big fish. If we could but land him." Yes, if you could but do so; but I very much doubt if you will. But then I know that *de gustibus non disputandum*; and I am aware I have a strong aversion to such members of the finny tribe.

July 6.

PISCATOR.

## STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.

SIR,—Well may the *Times*, in a leader of to-day, remark that—"The news that we were likely soon to see an end for a time to the long series of labour disputes which have occurred in the English and Welsh coal districts, will have been very welcome to our readers."

Nor will it be less a gratification to all who wish well to the colliery owners and the coal miners, when it adds, as the means by which that desired end has been attained, that—

"A sliding scale of wages has been provisionally settled, according to which the price of labour is to be determined by the price of coal, and is to rise or fall accordingly."

This announcement must be peculiarly a satisfaction to you, Sir, since I think it may fairly be said that a considerable share of the credit of such a consummation of the disputes in question being brought about is due to the *Mining Journal*; at all events, it has been only in its columns that I have seen a practical scheme of the kind indicated reduced to the shape of a plain common-sense working agreement between masters and men. Others may have desisted on the advantages and benefits of such an arrangement, but you showed how it might and should be done.

There is another point which I should like to see you clear up. Did prices follow wages or wages follow prices in the upward movement in the cost of coal that occurred? It makes a great difference, and I am sure a few remarks would be appreciated by your readers on the subject.—July 9.

FAX.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

## ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

The past week has been comparatively uneventful so far as the mining market is concerned, and there is really little to chronicle as to general movements in shares, although it is to be noted that a good enquiry has existed for West Tolgus and one or two of the leading tin mines, notably Cook's Kitchen. The metal markets are unchanged, but their general tone is far from weak, tin especially giving indications of a change for the better. We hear that the American demand for this metal is still increasing, and that there is every prospect of the continuation of a good trade with this country. The cessation of the lock-out of tin-plate workers in South Wales is another favourable feature. Shares in copper mines producing low-percentage ores are being quietly absorbed in view of the introduction of the new process for their extraction alluded to in our last remarks.

The late meeting of West Basset has given rise to a considerable amount of discussion, and various are the opinions expressed as to the future of this once famous mine. One of the resolutions passed—that if the bankers would not make further advances the account should be changed—points to an unsatisfactory state of monetary affairs and decreasing confidence, whilst the extraordinary statement made at the meeting—that if a call were made it could not be collected—is hardly calculated to restore waning credit.

Although we venture to entirely disagree with the statement named, yet it is noteworthy to remark that it apparently passed unquestioned amongst the adventurers present. The reason assigned for the inability to collect a call was that the adventurers were scattered all over the world. By this one is led to infer that but few shares are held in the United Kingdom.

As a matter of fact, we believe that this is not the case, and even should the foreign portion of the proprietary fail to pay their calls within a given time their shares could be forfeited, and sold to adventurers who would pay. That something could be obtained for them—even if they were only disposed of for a trifle—is certain (the machinery alone must represent some thousands of pounds), and the mine would absolutely gain by such a proceeding. In a word, the foreign shareholders, with whom difficulty might be experienced in obtaining calls, would, by the simple process of putting the rules of the Cost-book System into force, be replaced by other adventurers, who would be ready to contribute. Future meetings, it is to be noted, are to be held alternately in London and Cornwall.

A very satisfactory report has again been issued of West Basset Mine, and it would appear to be no exaggeration to state that this will become one of the mining prizes of the West. The mine gives extraordinary promises of productiveness, the different ends at this moment being valued at nearly 6000 per fathom in the aggregate. When the new stamps are ready the adventurers will be able to start all their tinstuff, instead of being obliged to sell some in the stone, as at present. Of course, like all western mines, West Basset requires a good price for tin, but there does not appear to be much fear for the future of the trade now. It will, perhaps, be remembered that when the predictions as to a dividend being declared at the next meeting of West Tolgus were made we cautioned investors about being too sanguine of such a satisfactory state of affairs being arrived at so soon. We note that at the two-monthly meeting, just held, a 10s was shown of 174. The report presented was a good one, however, and at the next meeting there are some fair hopes of a small profit being shown.

JAMES H. CROFTS.

From Mr. ALFRED EDWARD COOKE, 76, Old Broad-street, London.—The Mining Market has been steady during the week, although a very small amount of business has been transacted. The public should not deter from making their investments, although the holiday season may be said to be approaching. This period of the year generally affords a most opportune time for judicious outlay of capital. Copper shares are becoming in prominent request, and when the new process of treating low-grade ores comes into operation it will highly benefit the mines producing this metal.

There are thousands and thousands of tons of ore at copper mines which it would not pay to work had not this new patent been introduced. Take, for example, Parys Mountain, where the supply of low class ore may be said to be practically inexhaustible. Viewing this, it would be advisable to lose no time in purchasing low-priced copper shares. With regard to tin and lead, it is expected that both these metals will improve ere long, so that we may anticipate a great revival in mining generally. Good advice is only necessary to realise considerably by this temporary lull.

A few weeks ago I mentioned Old Bottle Hill as a most desirable investment: the lode is now out in the 46, it is found to be about 15 in. wide, and looks very promising indeed: there is a leader of rich quality copper ore about 3 in. wide. The mine is opening up remarkably well, and this latest improvement will cause a good piece of ore ground to be developed. The shares, which are only about 2 to 2½, will, no doubt, have a great rise. They have been 18½, and I anticipate a steady rise while the lode is being cut into.

UTILISATION OF SMALL COAL.—A company, with a capital of \$100,000—the Loiseau Pressed Fuel Company—is said to have been formed in Pennsylvania for working the patents of Mr. E. F. Loiseau (frequently referred to in the Journal), under licenses from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, and Western Virginia. The officers and stockholders of many of the large mining and railway companies of Pennsylvania have connected themselves with the undertaking, which commences itself to the French residents of the United States. The first works have been erected at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, where four blocks conceded by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will be occupied by the buildings, machines, and manufactures of the new company. It is stated, though the authority is not given, that Mr. Loiseau has sold his patent for \$90,000 in gold, and 1s. per ton royalty upon every ton of coal, one condition being that at least 100,000 tons shall be made during the first year.

## THE DYNEVOR, DYFFRYN, AND NEATH ABBEY UNITED COLLIERIES COMPANY (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited by the RAILWAY SHARE TRUST COMPANY (LIMITED) for 2100 FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE BONDS, of £100 each, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and redeemable by annual drawings of £110 in 20 years, by an accumulative sinking fund of 2½ per cent. per annum, the first drawing to be in the year 1876. Power is reserved to increase the sinking fund in any year.

## PAYMENTS.

Deposit on application.....	£10
On allotment.....	30
15th August.....	20
30th August.....	20
15th September.....	20
	£100

Allottees will be allowed to pay up in full under discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

## TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

Lord CLAUD JOHN HAMILTON, M.P.

FRANCIS PAVY, Esq.

## DIRECTORS.

Sir GEORGE ELLIOT, Bart., M.P., 23, Great George-street, Westminster.

The Hon. ASHLEY CARR GLYN, 105, Onslow-square, London, S.W.

JOHN HORATIO LLOYD, Esq., Director of the Railway Share Trust Company (Limited).

MALCOLM A. LAING, Esq., Director of the Railway Share Trust Company (Limited).

J. C. PARKINSON, Esq., Managing Director Alexandra (Newport) Dock Company (Limited).

EDWIN NEWMAN, Esq., jun., 16, Albert Mansions, S.W.

ADAM SCOTT, Esq., Director of Dyffryn Main Colliery Company (Limited).

EDWARD ACLAND MOORE, Esq., Partner of the Dynevor Coal Companies (Old and New).

B. P. BIDDER, Esq., Managing Director of the Dyffryn Main Colliery Company (Limited).

JOHN NEWALL MOORE, Esq., Partner of the Dynevor Coal Companies (Old and New).

## BANKERS.

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, and Co., 47, Lombard-street, London.

GLAMORGANSHIRE BANK, Neath and Swansea.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, Dublin and Branches.

FRANCE: Messieurs FOSSE, Granville.

## SOLICITORS.

LONDON: Messrs. NORTON, ROSE, NORTON, and BREWER, 6, Victoria-street, Westminster.

SWANSEA: Messrs. SMITH, LEWIS, and JONES.

## AUDITORS.

Messrs. PRICE, HOLYLAND, and WATERHOUSE.

C. J. RYLANDS, Esq.

ROBERT BAXTER ROSE, Esq.

## SECRETARY.

Mr. J. ALDOUS MAYS, 221, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

## ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to consolidate, under one management, the well-known collieries belonging to the Dynevor Coal Company, the Dyffryn Main Colliery Company (Limited), the New Dynevor Coal Company, and the Neath properties of the Neath Abbey Coal Company, situated near Neath, in the county of Glamorgan, and comprising an area of coal property, within a ring fence, of about six square miles.

The properties contain the minerals found in the South Wales basin, including both the steam and house coal measures.

Among the principal advantages to be gained by the union of the collieries under one management may be mentioned:—

1.—Efficiency and economy in management, especially as affecting the cost of production by combining four establishments in one.

2.—Avoidance of the competition in the same labour, shipping, and sale markets, which at present exists.

3.—That the management remains in the hands of the principal partners of the Dynevor and Dyffryn Companies.

The collieries are connected with the company's wharves by their private locomotive lines, by means of which the wagons filled underground go alongside the ships, so that all coal shipped there is absolutely free of any railway company's charges—an important item of expense, varying at most collieries from 1s. to 2s. per ton.

The property is interested by the Great Western and Vale of Neath Railways, in connection with which the company has two sea, arate and extensive railway sidings and junctions.

The coal contained in the properties is estimated to amount to about 240,000,000 tons.

## ESTIMATE OF PROFITS.

The present output is about 1500 tons a day, but in an estimate of what the collieries may reasonably be expected in a short time to accomplish, the output may be calculated at 200 tons daily. This, at low prices, giving 2s. a ton profit, and for only 260 working days in the year will produce net £32,000. This estimate is equal to nearly 25 per cent. per annum upon the total issue of debentures (£120,000), and this is irrespective of any additional profit to be derived from brickworks and steamers.

To provide interest and sinking fund on the debentures will require 10½ per cent. per annum, viz.:—

22,050

The balance left would therefore be..... £29,950

Equal to a margin of over 14 per cent. per annum beyond the amount required for such interest and sinking fund.

It will be observed that the saving of 1s. 2d. per ton calculated on the present output only (or in other words the simple advantage possessed by the collieries in the item of railway charges) is sufficient to provide for the interest and redemption of the debentures.

The capital consists of £250,000 in shares, of which £200,000 is subscribed, and £210,000 in First Mortgage Debentures. The 2100 First Mortgage Debenture Bonds of £100 each, now offered, will be secured as a first charge upon the whole of the freehold and leasehold property of the company now purchased, and also upon the plant and moveable property of the company for the time being, by a deed of mortgage (duly registered) from the company to the above-named trustees for the debenture holders.

The debenture bonds will bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable on 1st January and 1st July. They will be to bearer, and the first coupon for the amount of interest then due will be payable on the 1st of January next. The redemption of the debentures in 20 years by annual drawings at £110 per cent. is provided for by an accumulative sinking fund of 2½ per cent. per annum.

The first drawing will take place in 1876.

Applications will be received on the form accompanying the prospectus, issued by the Railway Share Trust Company (Limited), 5, Leithbury, E.C., and by the bankers of the company.

Dated June 26, 1874.

M R J S M E R R Y ,  
ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST  
SWANSEA

MR. T. PARKY, MINING ENGINEER, ST. AUSTELL.  
(30 years' practical experience) can recommend HARES in the EAST ST. DENNIS and HEATH HILL MINES with the greatest confidence. These are safe to buy.

Bankers: South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

## Meetings of Public Companies.

## EAST WHEEL LOVELL.

The six-monthly meeting of shareholders was held at Helston, yesterday.—Mr. ROGERS in the chair. It was of the most satisfactory character, the mine again entering the Dividend List, and by all appearance for a continuance. The accounts showed a debit balance to Dec. 31 of 2794½ s.; labour cost, 2190½ 15s. 4d.; merchants' bills and dues, 1496½ 5s. 1d. The receipts were—call of 30s. 2849½; tin sold, 76 tons 12 cwt. 15 lbs., 4439½ 15s. 1d., leaving a balance of profit of 869½ 0s. 7d. The accounts were adopted, and a dividend of 7s. 6d. per share declared.

The purser stated that the result of his stocking the tin had been that whilst he had been advised to sell at 50½, he made of the last parcel 60½. The cost was charged up close, and tin had been credited since June, although they had 12 tons nearly ready for sale. Including the present dividend the mine had paid 38,000.

The report of Capt. Quentrell and Peters on the prospects of the mine was exceedingly good; work had never been more productive in the mine's best days. The lode in the skip-shaft producing 5 tons per fathom. The tin ground was extending in depth at Tregonbris, where the loss was 120½ per month. Two lodes had been cut in clearing up the old, which seemed likely to yield good profits. The purser stated that there would be a balance of 150½.

Mr. WARD (of the Stock Exchange) expressed his great satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. Rogers had conducted the affairs of East Lovell, which must give the greatest confidence to all the adventurers. He wished the accounts of all cost-book mines were brought up in a similar manner. As a small testimony of the feeling of adventurers for the judgment their purser had displayed in dealing

with the tin sales, he moved that 20 guineas be voted to him.—Capt. HUSBAND seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

## NEW ST. BLAZEY TIN MINES.

At the statutory meeting held at the company's offices on Thursday (Mr. D. G. GOATLEY in the chair) it was stated that the arrangements contemplated in February last could not be realised; that the minority of the creditors and the majority of the shareholders of the late company would not permit dealings with their interests in a convenient manner; therefore, to attempt reasonable conciliation other propositions, and he thanked them much for leaving his course unfettered, except he was to be assured at least 2500 shares would be taken up. The cost of the mines, machinery, &c., was 1510½; other expenses, including keeping the engine going during March, April, and May, and the property in working condition, law expenses, and his charges, &c., will not amount to more than 2000. They now possessed a property with a good title, freed of all debts up to May 3, which cost nearly 2000. The sets and machinery were free, and they could look to about 3000½ to go on with the development. In the report on the table, by Capt. Rich, the stamps are to go to work in two days. From all sources they received assurance of success; the proof will not be shortly made. The three levels to be first driven may command considerable returns, and public attention. He had been assisted by Mr. Green and other gentlemen. Their solicitor, Mr. Henry Kimber, had given great attention to their business. If he was not mistaken all difficulties had been overcome, and their wishes had been completely effected in all respects within the bounds of their expectations.

The statement of accounts and balance-sheet having been read, were unanimously adopted. Messrs. H. Dunnean, Commissary General Gardiner, H. Gledhill, D. G. Goatley, and G. H. Green were appointed directors; Messrs. H. Kimber and Co. solicitors; Mr. G. S. Caunter secretary; and Messrs. Lovelock and Whitaker auditors.

The meeting authorised and confirmed the affixing, by Messrs. Goatley and Caunter, of the seal of the company to the indenture of assignment to the company; 25½ was voted to Mr. J. H. Green for his duties as treasurer during the construction of the company; and a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Goatley for the valuable services he had rendered in re-organising the company and for his courteous conduct in the chair.—The meeting then terminated.

MARK VALLEY.—At the meeting at Salisbury, on Wednesday (Mr. W. Fawcett in the chair), the accounts for the three months to date showed a balance due to bankers of 15300. 8s. 9d., and a balance of liabilities over assets of 148. 13s. 9d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Mr. Fawcett, in the chair, reported upon the various points of operation; and, in conclusion, said:—"Taking into consideration the favourable appearances presented at the various points of operation in virgin ground (the 136 cross-cut being further west than any level between that and the 100), we are enabled to say that the prospects of the mine generally have improved since the last meeting. We have also the satisfaction of stating that our expectations with regard to the past three months' working have been fully realised, and we believe the next three months' sales will exceed the costs."

WHEEL MARY (Tin).—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at Kings Arms-yard on Thursday, Mr. Hunter Stephenson in the chair. The Chairman explained that the company was left without a quorum of directors, and it was necessary to elect a few gentlemen who would conduct the affairs of the company to a successful issue. He had not personally inspected the property, but he was convinced that with a small outlay and skillful management the mine would realise even more than the shareholders expected. He had great faith in the property; he hoped, therefore, the shareholders would stand forward and find the small necessary capital required to lay the train and make returns which must follow. Mr. Thompson proposed, and Mr. E. G. Hamley seconded, the election of the present board—Sir George Innis, Bart., and Messrs. Stephenson, John Ball, F.R.S., W. M. Miller, and Wm. H. Grant, all of whom had accepted office, and the resolution was carried *unanimously*. Mr. Vives suggested that the directors should visit the mine more frequently, and the Chairman assented to the meeting that should be done. The usual compliments to the Chairman having been passed the meeting was dissolved.

WHEEL AGAR.—At the meeting, last week, the accounts showed a debit balance of 3091½. A call of 8s. per share was made. The agreement, dated March 10, made between Robert Richards Broad, James Dennis, William Symons, George Auger Michell, William S. Garby, and Richard Martyn of the one part, and Hartley Waddington and John Weston of the other part, purporting to settle all matters in difference between the East Pool Company and the Wheel Agar Company to James Evans and Thomas Field, having been read at this meeting, and the award under the hands of the said James Evans and Thomas Field, dated March 10, was read to the meeting, assented to, and confirmed. The best thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Waddington for the great trouble and time he has taken in bringing about this award. The consideration of the remuneration to be made to Mr. Waddington for services rendered and expenses incurred was deferred till the next general meeting. The resignation of Mr. W. A. Buckley was accepted; the appointment of his successor, and salary to be paid to him, are to be taken into consideration at the next general meeting; and he meantime, Mr. Laws was instructed to act as secretary to the company. [The report is among the Mining Correspondence.]

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF FRANCE.—The extraordinary annual meeting of this society will be held at Mons, the members meeting in the Concert Hall of the Theatre on Sunday, August 30, at 9 A.M. The meeting can thus be attended by those who take part in the session of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, which will be held at Lille from August 20 to August 27. During the first part of the Geological Society's meeting, which will last about eight days, the members can examine, under the guidance of Messrs. Cornet and Briart, the tertiary rocks of Mount Panisel and the Mons Cemetery; the upper cretaceous, tertiary, and quaternary rocks in the neighbourhood of Clipley, &c.; and during the second part they can, under the guidance of Mr. Gosselet, examine the Devonian and carboniferous rocks of Bouchain and vicinity, and the lower rocks. The members will be carried by railway at reduced rates upon obtaining the necessary cards from the secretary.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

## THE EMMA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The following circular has been issued:—The directors have the pleasure to inform you that the result of the poll demanded by Mr. McDougall, on the 9th inst., for the election of a director, was as follows: For Mr. Hutton, 20,100; for Mr. McDougall, 10,748. With regard to a complaint made by Mr. McDougall in a circular, as to keeping open the transfer books pending the adjournment for the poll to be taken, the directors call the attention of the shareholders to section 15 of the Articles of Association, which compel the transfer books not to be closed for a period longer than 30 days in any one year; therefore, as that time had expired, they had no other alternative but to keep them open. The directors further observe, as to the proposed meeting to be called by holders of 10,000 shares to transfer all the power and authority of the company to Mr. McDougall, or any other person, that they have simply observed the provisions of the Articles of Association, and have not interfered with the property of the company; and, even if this were possible, the present moment would be most inopportune and disastrous to the interests of the company, inasmuch as the directors have already, under the advice of eminent counsel, commenced proceedings in America against all parties who, in the opinion of counsel, are in any way liable to the company for their dealings in connection with the purchase of the mine, or their subsequent transactions, and they have decided to refuse payment of any further money on account of Mr. Park's claim against the company. The directors are determined to prosecute these proceedings, and believe that the shareholders will have confidence in their power to conduct the same to a successful issue. Any interference now will be fatal to the interests of the company.—W. H. TOOK.

P.S.—With reference to Mr. McDougall's imputations against the Chairman, the shareholders are informed he (the Chairman) directly contradicted the same prior to the issue of Mr. McDougall's circular, and has now placed the matter in the hands of his solicitors.

## THE RUBY CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

At the Mansion House on Thursday, Mr. Edward Hereberg Hartmont, of Lombard-street, merchant, Mr. Edward Del Banco, of Great Winchester-street, mercantile, and Mr. Leonard David Heynemann, of Leadenhall-street, mercantile, were summoned before the Lord Mayor, at the instance of Mr. Henry William Askew, of Sussex-place, Hyde Park, to answer a charge of having unlawfully conspired and agreed together by divers false and fraudulent pretences and representations to induce him and others to become shareholders in the Ruby Consolidated Mining Company (Limited), with intent to cheat and defraud him and them of various sums of money. Mr. Askew alleged that he had been defrauded to the amount of 5000. The defendant Mr. Del Banco is out of London at present. Mr. Heynemann, attended to prefer the complaint; Mr. George Lewis, jun., solicitor, defended Mr. Hartmont; Mr. Harrison acted as counsel for Mr. Hartmont; and Mr. Vallancey Lewis, solicitor, watched the case for persons interested. Mr. Hartmont said that in April, 1872, the defendants, by an agreement, became the purchasers of certain American mines, afterwards described as the Ruby Mines, for 400,000. They then confederated together to induce the public to purchase them at the price of 285,000. They did that, he said, by the concealment of material facts, and by the use of fabricated documents—particularly an agreement dated May 1, 1872. The second charge was that Mr. Hartmont, being a director of the company, issued a prospectus containing statements which he knew to be untrue, and that the other defendants aided and abetted him in the commission of that offence. That prospectus was first published in May, 1872, and in it Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson, late Controller of the Navy, Sir George Bowyer, and others were named as directors. The capital was stated to be 325,000, in 32,500 shares of 100 each, with the option to pay up in full on allotment, discount being allowed at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The prospectus stated that the company was formed to acquire, work, and develop certain silver lead mines, 20 in all, situated in Lander county, Nevada, comprising the area of 14,800 feet. The purchase price was 285,000. In cash, the vendors paying all expenses incidental to the formation of the company up to the allotment of the shares. It was also stated in the prospectus that the titles had been investigated and found perfect, and that, to mark his sense of the exceptional character of the undertaking, Prof. Clayton, at the request of the English directors, had consented to join the board. The statement in relation to Prof. Clayton was untrue. Throughout the whole proceedings, moreover, it was claimed that the directors were men of position and that, in spite of the fact that the estimate was correct.—Mr. Alexander Forsyth, a member of the firm of Embley, Forsyth, and Sedgwick, solicitors, Leadenhall-street, deposed that his firm acted professionally for the company. He prepared an agreement on May 2, 1872, to which reference had been made, on instruction of the defendants, Hartmont, Heynemann, and Del Banco; also the Articles and Memorandum of Association. He never investigated the titles, but he believed that they were done by a competent authority. The titles were not investigated to his knowledge by anybody on behalf of the company, but they were on the part of Mr. Hartmont, the vendor to the company, by an unlicensed, unqualified, and unskilful person. He produced a telegram, dated San Francisco, March 13, 1872, from the Judge himself



**SULPHUR IN SICILY.**—According to a report addressed by Signor Parodi to the Italian Government, it is estimated that the sulphur in Sicily will be exhausted in from 50 to 60 years. There are about 250 sulphur mines in the island, producing about 1,800,000 quintals yearly, beside the enormous quantity which is lost through defective methods of working. In 1871, 1,725,000 quintals were exported, of which England took from 500,000 to 600,000, and France about 400,000 quintals. The ore contains from 15 to 40 per cent. of pure sulphur, but the average amount extracted is only 14 per cent. The sulphur fetches at the pit's mouth about 6 frs. 60c.

**FUEL.**—The Rev. G. H. FORBES, of Broughton Rectory, Northampton, has patented some improvements in the manufacture of gas and quicklime. The invention relates to a compound of chalk or limestone and tar, pitch, or similar bituminous substance, with or without certain other ingredients. The said compound is designed to serve as a substitute for coal in the manufacture of gas or for making quicklime.



## Mining Correspondence.

## BRITISH MINES.

**ABERDAUNANT**.—S. Toy, July 8: No. 2 adit, driving east, is still producing stones of lead, discharging much water, and of a kindly appearance. No. 4 shaft, at this level, is the same as reported last week, worth 15s. per cubic fathom for lead. In the east part of the set we are still sinking eastern pits on the back of the quartz lode, from which in the past week we have broken some very good stones of lead. We have cleared out the cross-cut I mentioned in my last, and find by doing so it has been driven north 6 fathoms, where it intersected the lode about 5 fathoms below the surface, and has been driven east 6 fathoms; here the lode is 2 ft. wide. We have driven west 12 fathoms, where the lode is 5 ft. wide, and underlies south, but I think this is not the same part we are sinking the eastern pits on, which we will prove as soon as possible.

**ABERYSTWYTH**.—J. Trevelyan, July 7: I have nothing of consequence to report from the mines, as our wheels are idle in consequence of the drought. In the meanwhile we have a few of the men repairing the embankments of the ponds, and other necessary work. Two or three days' rain will set our wheels to work again, so as to enable us to push on the 86. The lode in the eastern level is fully 5 feet wide, and likely from its appearance by a little further driving to improve very materially.

**ASSHEION**.—M. H. Whitford, J. Craze, July 8: In the 50 cross cut we have cut into the north part of the lode, which is composed of quartz, prisms, and good branches of lead, and is presenting such kindly appearances as we have not seen in the levels above. The part of the lode, ground very congenial for the production of blende ore, water percolating freely; this will be urged on with the utmost dispatch. In the 40 ft. level end west no lode has been taken down since our last, but shall do so in a few days: this is also applicable for the end driving east of No. 1 winze (the 40). The various stops throughout the mine continue to yield their usual quantities of lead. The cross-cut at Brown's shaft is being urged on with all dispatch, so as to reach the lode as early as possible. In the driving east of the winze, west of this shaft, the lode is producing a little lead, and presents signs of an early improvement; no time shall be lost in opening out this piece of ground to Brown's shaft, after which we shall drive west under the course of ore gone through at the 30 ft. level.

**RAMFYLDE**.—S. Mitchell, July 7: I have been underground this morning, and have to say that the mine will shortly be full of broken ore stuff ready for hauling. The weather here is intensely hot, and we hope rain will set in shortly. The stops are all looking well in the back of the 102. I have met with a large and kindly cross-course in the 90 ft. level driving west, where we expect to meet with something important soon. The lode in the 70 is looking very kindly, and is more healthy for a course of ore than I have ever seen it. The lode in the 40 driving east is large, and is of good appearance; this level is also full of ore stuff ready to be drawn away. I have sent samples of the two parcels of ore to the office at Liverpool, taken from the two large parcels of copper ore carried to the railway station, and we are now waiting for the ship to be ready to take it on board. We are pushing on the work at Stowford and Crohorne iron mines. All the lodes are as good as ever, turning out large quantities of iron ore of the richest quality, and everything on the mines is going on very satisfactorily.

**BEDFORD CONSOLS**.—G. Rowe, J. Mitchell, July 8: All our operations are progressing satisfactorily, and the lode in the 67 improving in character, with very strong mounds and fine stones of ore. The mine has been visited during the past week by Capt. R. Goldsworthy, who thoroughly inspected the various workings, and taking samples from the different parts of the lodes, appears perfectly satisfied that our prospects are cheering in extending the levels both east and west from the pump winze, as also beneath the extensive bed of gossan, mounds, and tin discovered at and above the shallow adit level, going east of the air shaft.

**BEDFORD UNITED**.—W. Phillips, July 9: The mine throughout continues to look much the same as reported last week.

**BLECH HILLS**.—S. Bennett, A. Gripe, July 4: Wheal Betsy lode, in the 13, east of Wheal Joy shaft, continues small, and although tinny is not producing sufficient to value. Some few weeks since we commenced opening out the north part of the Pink lode, in the 40, a few fathoms south of the Polysar shaft, and thus far there has been a gradual improvement at this point, the lode being at present worth 10s. per fathom, which is very satisfactory, and will give us encouragement to prosecute another point on this same lode some 10 fathoms deeper. The tribute pitches, on the whole, are much the same as for some time past.

**BOG**.—W. T. Harris, J. Barkell, July 8: We are making good progress in driving the 175 west, the lode is more than the width of the level, but we are pushing on in the easiest ground yet got on to the ore gone down in the 163; the present value is the same as last report—1 ton per fathom. The lode in No. 3 winze, sinking below the 163, is much improved, and now yielding fully 6 tons of lead per fathom. The end driving west, on the Whitetone lode, is also improved, now worth 10 cwt. of lead per fathom. There has been nothing done in the end driving west, on main lode, since last report, in consequence of not being able to clear out the stuff, and secure the level. The lode in the end, driving east from engine shaft, is not looking so well as it did last week, but we expect this change is only a temporary one. Last night we cut into a nice branch of lead in the cross-cut, driving south from Bant's shaft, at the 16, but the lode we are driving for is farther ahead, and, therefore, the cross-cut will be continued. There is no other change to notice in any other part of the mine.

**BOWDEN HILL**.—J. Goldsworthy, July 8: The ground in the adit level is a light blue clay slate, congenial for the production of manganese. Good progress is being made.

**BRYNAMOR**.—G. Spargo, July 8: The lode in the 12, driving west, still continues as last reported. I have set the men to sink a winze in the bottom of the 22 east to ventilate the 32, and lay open ground for stopping. The stopping in the roof of the 3 level will be in the main resumed, the men having returned to work. The water is now driven to the 32, and the pumping machinery doing well; in a day or two more we hope to resume sinking, the men are engaged putting in a set of bearings for a new pump. Surface operations are going on as usual.

**CARREYON**.—J. Hodge, July 8: The lode in the 70 ft. level east end is worth 1 ton of lead per fathom, a very strong promising lode. The stop in the back of the adit level is declining as we go up. Nothing else new in the bargains. I am daily expecting the heat in to take away the blende, and I hope in another week to sample another small parcel.

**CRESWELL AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED**.—W. Thomas, J. Hamuill, July 8: Shaft's Engine Shaft. In the 215, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1½ tons of copper ore per fathom. In the stop in the back of this level, west of rise, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the shaft, in the sinking of this shaft below the 203 the lode is 2 ft. wide, and yields copper ore to dress. In the 203 east, on the south lode, and west of shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. Woolf's Shaft. The lode in this shaft, sinking below the 208, is 4 ft. wide, and yields 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. Jolly's Engine Shaft. We hope to commence to sink this shaft to-morrow. In the 48, west of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin and a little copper ore. In the winze sinking below the 234, west of shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin—Blewitt's Shaft. In the 220, west of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding copper ore to dress. Richards's Shaft. We have holed the winze sinking below the 170 to the rise in the back of the 180, which has well ventilated this ground. We have resumed the driving of the 180, by six men; also the 170, by four men. The lode in the end is 1 ft. wide, yielding some good work for tin. We have set a rise in the back of the 170, to four men. This rise is at the 180, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, and is in readiness for driving. This rise will open up some good tin ground. The stamping engine is in readiness to be put to work to-day. There are employed this week on the 170 men and boys; on tribute, 60 men and boys; and at surface, 60 men and boys; total, 398 men and boys.

**CWM DRYFOR**.—J. Jewell, July 9: The lode in No. 1 level, driving east of the north cross-cut, is 4½ feet wide, compact and regular, yielding good stones of copper and lead ores, with iron pyrites; there is more water issuing from the fore-breach; price for driving 13s. per fathom. The lode in No. 1 level, driving east of the south cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, producing rich copper and lead ores, chloride, &c.; price for driving, 14s. per fathom. During the past week there have been four or five days rain, which enabled me to get the mine nearly cleared of ore and debris which accumulated owing to the long drought. The machinery is now in good condition.

**CWM ELAN**.—Wm. Goldsworthy, July 4: We have been favoured with some heavy rain this week, which has increased our surface water very much, and sufficient to drive our pumps with all speed; the accumulated water was pumped out of the mine by Thursday last. Since then the men have been clearing the 20, east and west, in preparation to resume the driving at each front on Monday. The stones are looking much the same as this day week.

**DE BROKE**.—T. Hodge and Son, July 6: We shall set two stops in the back of the adit level this week, where the lode will produce 1 ton of lead per fathom. We are not prepared to set any other bargains at present, but hope to do so on our next setting day, and set the mine going in full swing, and from the favourable nature and strength of the lode we believe that time only is required to open out a good mine. Everything at surface is being pushed on as fast as the nature of the work will admit. We have a lot of men engaged making a new water-course from the western wheel home to the floors; this done we can make all the water available during the dry seasons of the year. We shall commence to dress lead ore this week, and in a short time be in the market with a parcel for sale.

**DEERPARK**.—John Goldsworthy, John Bucknell, July 4: The sinking of the engine shaft is being forced in a favourable stratum for the production of copper ore. The machinery throughout the mine is in a good condition, and works remarkably well.

**DENHIGHSWILL CONSOLIDATED**.—J. Pryor, July 9: In the 113 east the ore continues, and will maintain its value as last reported. I have had men working in the back of this level as near as we could well get without interfering with the driving. We have cut some good stones of lead ore from it, and in addition we find there is lead going below the level at the very end. We have drawn some good stuff to surface to-day. The 112 west is without change. The ground is composed of spar, limestone, and a mixture of ore. In the 60 west, new lode, the driving east is mixed all through with lead, more promising ground no one could wish to see. We are going down very satisfactorily with the re-opening of Barn's shaft, and have found some very nice lumps of ore to-day in the debris. Junction shaft is to the depth of 40 yards, and in good sinking ground. The parcel of ore sold is delivered, and we now expect to proceed satisfactorily on the dressing floor.

**DUNSELY WHEAL PHOENIX**.—W. Skewis, W. Richards, July 6: Yesterday being setting-day, the end in deep adit measured 2 fms. 1 ft. The ground in the end during the past week is not quite so spare to drive. In addition to peach, capels, and spar we have also wolfram in the lode. Whinn Shaft. As the men have been on sunny work the greater part of the month the ground sunk in the shaft is only 2 ft. 6 in. During the week we have taken down the south side of the lode for 6 ft. high and 2 ft. wide. Cannot say how large the lode is, as there seems to be a large body of stone to the north. The part taken down is a mass of peach, capel, spar, and some mounds, interspersed throughout the lode, a very kindly looking one indeed.

**DYLIFFE**.—Edward Evans, Edward Rogers, July 8: Dyliffe Lode. The different points of operation on this lode have not changed since last report. Esgriged Lode. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 35 is a little improved, worth at present 17s. or 18s. per fathom. We have commenced to clean some of the tributors' work, but the weather is so hot and dry that unless we get rain quickly it will be stopped again.

**EAST BALLISWIDEN**.—Thomas Trehear, July 2: The lode in the stopes in back of the 30, east of the engine shaft, is still large, and producing good saving work for tin. The lode in the stopes in back of the 30, west of engine shaft, is looking just as last reported on. The lode in the 30, driving west from engine

shaft, is looking very much better for tin. The lode in back of the 20, on the Rose lode, is 3 ft. wide, producing a great quantity of tin-stuff.

**E. Trehear, July 9:** The stopes in the back of the 20 ft. level on the Rose lode are still producing their usual quantity of tin-stuff. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 30 is worth 6s. per fathom; the price for stopping is 3s. per fathom. The 30, driving west from engine shaft, is looking well. The stopes in the back of the 20 are looking just as last reported. Should we get an advance in the price of tin from 5s. to 10s. per ton, we should have a first-class mine.

**EAST BLACK CRAFT**.—T. Cogar, J. Betry, July 9: In the 108 the stopes west of winze is still worth 2 tons of lead per fathom. The stopes in the back of the No. 1 cross cut is equal to last report, worth 2½ tons of lead and 1 ton of blende per fathom. The 93, east of shaft, is worth 1½ ton of lead and 10 cwt. of blende per fathom. The end is in splendid ground, which is widening southward where we are obliged to put the men to work on account of the crowded state we are in in the level, no being able to draw. The winze east of shaft is set to four men, to hole to the 108, at 8s. per fathom; the ground is very kindly, and worth about 3 cwt. of lead per fathom, and we are leaving good pieces on the north side. The winze west of shaft we have set to hole to the 108, at 5s. per fathom; worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. Old stopes without alteration. The 23 cross-cut north is set to four men, at 10s. per fathom; during the past month we have cut through some nice points of blende underlying north, which is contrary to the East Black Craft main lode.

**EAST CHILVERTON**.—R. Southey, July 8: Since my last the men have made good progress in the rise, and I hope to communicate the same to the 52 by the end of this week. We shall then resume the driving of the bottom ends on the course of the lode in the lead-bearing ground alluded to in former reports, when good results, as we said before, may be expected. All other parts of the mine much the same as reported on a fortnight since.

**EAST DARREN**.—July 7: At Skinner's shaft we are unable to commence sinking in consequence of the stuff not yet being removed, but as soon as we have a sufficient supply of water shall commence drawing. In the two stopes over the 115 the lode on an average is 1½ yard wide, each yielding from 17 to 18 cwt. of ore per fathom. In the stopes over the 104 the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 12 cwt. of ore per fathom. In the 92, 150 fms. east of shaft, we are driving a cross-cut to intersect the north part of the lode, in ground rather stiff for exploring, and hope to get into ground of fair value. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are without change to notice. Our drawing and dressing are progressing regularly with our limited supply of water, which continues scarce from the hills. We have today sampled 5½ tons of silver lead ore for sale on the 2nd inst.

**EAST NANTY-MWYN**.—R. Trevithick, July 6: The lode in our engine shaft is letting out much more water, and likely to increase; the lode is large at present, being all over the bottom of our shaft, and it is producing fine lumps of lead ore, and from its congenial appearance likely to improve; we are sinking the shaft with all speed possible with nine men. Our machinery is in good order, and working well.

**EAST WHEAL BASSET**.—R. Pryor and Son, E. Adams, July 7: The tribute pits throughout the mine continue to produce their usual quantities of mineral. We have within the past week set another pitch in the Copper Hill part of this mine at 9s. in 11, and from the appearance presented we are led to believe that something very good will soon be met with in this direction. Our machinery is working well.

**EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE**.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, July 4: There is no change since our last.

**EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE**.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, July 9: The lode in the 120, east of engine shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6s. per fathom. The ground in the 120 cross-cut north continues much the same as for some time past. The men from the 110 west we have set to sink a winze below the level, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7s. per fathom. The ground in the 110, east of engine shaft, has become harder, and consequently the lode is not so large; it still produces a little tin. The lode in the 95 east is 2 ft. wide, and worth 8s. per fathom. The stopes above the 95 east is worth 12s. per fathom. The stopes below the 85 east is worth 8s. per fathom.

**FLORENCE CONSOLS**.—P. Skewis, J. Seale, Richard Skewis, July 7: Setting Report: Walter's Engine Shaft is set to sink 13 fms., to timber, and fix the lift as per contract, at 23s., with a full set of men, and shall push it on with all possible speed. The cross-cut driving south from Walter's is set to six men, at 80s. per fathom; the ground is much harder than it was, which shows that we are nearing a lode, which we expect to meet very shortly; we intend to push this on with all speed, as we have other very productive tin lodes further ahead of us. In the 60, on the Fisher's lode, from Walter's to Eliza's, we have three tinwork bargains—one stoping west at 35s. per fathom, one stoping east at 40s. per fathom, and one stoping east at 45s. per fathom; in each of these points we have some good tinny ground; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and we hope by the time that the shaft-men have finished we shall be able to bring back the water from Eliza's shaft to Walter's engine shaft through the 60, which will greatly ease the water to the Eliza's, and east of the 30, driving south on a branch from Fisher's lode, by one man, at 25s. per fathom; this end has greatly improved during the past week; lode 3 ft. big, and saving work. On the Georgia lode we have one man driving west at 2s. per fathom; this also is saving work. The lode is small, but we expect an early improvement. Eliza's in the 70 the men are driving west on the Millpool standard lode by six men, at 5s. per fathom. We are now driving this end on as rapidly as possible, but not as speedily as we wish on account of the water, which is very quick. This end is looking very promising, and contains some very good work; lode 8 ft. big, all saving work. I broke from this place to-day some good tin, and still improving as we go on. West six men to sink a winze in the 108 fathoms level to hole to the 78 ft. level, but I think we shall shortly be hindered from sinking through the means of the water been so quick. I think we shall be forced to stop this again for a short time until our end below is driven a few fathoms further, so that it will drain the ground. We expected that we might break from this winze some good work this time, as there is a good lode going down to the next level. We have four men stoping the back of the 66, on the Millpool standard lode, at 3s. 6d. per ton; lode from 8 ft. to 10 ft. big, all saving work. We have an end driving west on the Millpool standard lode, by six men, at 3s. 10s. per ton; lode producing 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The 72 cross cut, south west of engine shaft, by six men, at 4s. 10s. per fathom; the stratum is very congenial for lead, and we hope to intersect the lode in about a fortnight. The 45 to drive to drive south of cross cut, south of Orchard air shaft, by six men, at 12s. per fathom; lode producing 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; this end has improved in the last 2 fms. driving, and is looking very kindly for a further improvement shortly. We shall commence to drive another cross-cut further south than the present one, so as to open on this lode with all possible speed. We are opening up a very important piece of ground in this part of the mine, from which we hope to have good returns in a short time. A rise in back of the 45, north of Orchard air shaft, by two men, at 3s. per fathom; lode producing a little lead. A rise to sink in bottom of the 45, north of Orchard air shaft, by two men, at 5s. per fathom; lode producing saving work. A rise in back of the 60, north of Black Boy cross cut, by four men, at 4s. per fathom; lode producing saving work. We have about 3 fms. to communicate this rise with the winze in the bottom of the 45; when this is done we shall commence to stop the lode between these levels. The 60 cross cut to drive south east of Orchard air shaft, by six men, at 5s. 10s. per fathom. The stratum in this cross cut is highly mineralised, which is a favourable indication of our meeting with a good lode; where we intersect it we have about 3 fms. more to drive. We have four tribute pitches working in back of the 45, north of Orchard air shaft, by eight men, and two pitches in back of the 100, by six men; these pitches are producing moderate work for lead.

**FRANK MILLS**.—Jas. Rowe, N. Adlem, July 7: Setting Report for July 4: A level to drive south of winze between the 54 and the 100, north of engine shaft, by six men, at 3s. 10s. per fathom; lode producing 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The 72 cross cut, south west of engine shaft, by six men, at 4s. 10s. per fathom; the stratum is very congenial for lead, and we hope to intersect the lode in about a fortnight. The 45 to drive to drive south of cross cut, south of Orchard air shaft, by six men, at 12s. per fathom; lode producing 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; this end has improved in the last 2 fms. driving, and is looking very kindly for a further improvement shortly. We shall commence to drive another cross-cut further south than the present one, so as to open on this lode with all possible speed. We are opening up a very important piece of ground in this part of the mine, from which we hope to have good returns in a short time. A rise in back of the 45, north of Orchard air shaft, by two men, at 3s. per fathom; lode producing a little lead. A rise to sink in bottom of the 45, north of Orchard air shaft, by two men, at 5s. per fathom; lode producing saving work. A rise in back of the 60, north of Black Boy cross cut, by four men, at 4s. per fathom; lode producing saving work. We have about 3 fms. to communicate this rise with the winze in the bottom of the 45; when this is done we shall commence to stop the lode between these levels. The 60 cross cut to drive south east of Orchard air shaft, by six men, at 5s. 10s. per fathom. The stratum in this cross cut is highly mineralised, which is a favourable indication of our meeting with a good lode; where we intersect it we have about 3 fms. more to drive. We have four tribute pitches working in back of the 45, north of Orchard air shaft, by eight men, and two pitches in back of the 100, by six men; these pitches are producing moderate work for lead.

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the 47 west end branches (carbonate) are worth 15s. per fathom.—Crichtley's: In the 20, sinking below this level, we have come across a bed of small bluish, con- siderable quantity of tin, which has improved the ground somewhat for sinking, and we are making good progress.—In the 90 rise we think we are nearly through the hard bit of ground which obstructed our progress, and that we shall be enabled to get up this rise much quicker after another week. The ground in the 140 cross-cut is good, and we are getting through it at a good rate. No other changes.

**PENNERLEY.**—W. T. Harris, J. Delbridge, July 8: We have nothing new to report this week. The various bargains throughout the mine are producing quantities of lead, the same as in time past, and generally fair progress is made. **PHENIX.**—William Hosking, Henry Harvey, Thomas F. Hosking, July 2: Setting Report: Sinking out branches east and west, not being satisfied that it is the stopping and then in the level above. We have resumed driving the cross cut the main level as seen in the level above. We have resumed driving the cross cut for a few feet further. The stop in back of level further east is working by six men, at 6s. per fathom; the level is 9 ft. wide, producing 13 cwt. of black tin to the fathom. The end driving east, by six men, at 18s. per fathom; this still turns out saving work for tin, and occasionally some good stores of copper, for which it has a very kindly appearance, and it is wet and spare for driving. At the 200 we have five stopes: No. 1, in back of level, by four men, at 4s. per ton, producing about 9 cwt. of tin to the fathom; No. 2, by four men, at 4s. per fathom, producing 14 cwt. of tin to the fathom; No. 3, by four men, at 3s. 15s., producing about 14 cwt. of tin to the fathom; No. 4, by four men, at 5s., producing 6 cwt. of tin to the fathom; No. 5, in bottom of level, by six men, at 4s. 10s., producing 6 cwt. of tin to the fathom. In the 180, east of shaft, we have one stope, worked by six men, at 4s. per ton, producing 13 cwt. of tin to the fathom. We have five pitches, worked by 16 men, in different levels, at an average tribute of 9s. in 12 for tin and 10s. in 12 for copper.—Old Sump Shaft: At the 110, west of shaft, No. 1 stope in bottom, by six men, at 3s. 15s. per fathom, and 6s. 8d. in 12 for copper, producing 5 cwt. of tin to the fathom. The end at this level is driving and stopping by six men, at 4s. 10s., producing 9 cwt. of tin to the fathom.—The 100: No. 1 stope, by four men, at 4s. 10s., producing 12 cwt. of tin to the fathom. No. 2, by four men, at 4s. 10s.; the level is 10 ft. wide, producing 7 cwt. of tin to the fathom. No. 3, at 4s. 10s.; the level is 9 ft. wide, producing 9 cwt. of tin to the fathom. No. 4, by four men, at 3s. 10s.; the level is 10 ft. wide, producing 9 cwt. of tin to the fathom. The end is being driven west, by four men, at 4s. 10s.; this end has improved since our last report, and is now producing 9 cwt. of tin to the fathom.—The 80: No. 1 stope, by six men, at 4s. 10s. per fathom; the level is 8 ft. wide, producing 6 cwt. of tin to the fathom. No. 2, further west, by six men, at 4s. 10s., producing 6 cwt. of tin to the fathom. We are still driving the level 10 ft. wide, producing 6 cwt. of tin to the fathom. We are still driving the level in granite by the side of the level; the ground has improved for driving, which end greatly assists us in getting ahead, where we expect to find a more productive level when intersected. The stop in the back of the 80 since our last report has become small and poor, consequently we have suspended it. We have cut the south level in the end, and so far as seen it produces some good saving work for tin, but is hard and spare for driving; it is being driven by two men, at 13s. per fathom. At the 50 we have again commenced to cut the level, so far as seen it is looking just the same as last reported on. We have put another pair of men to cut out the 120, further west, or within 2 fms. of the end. Since our last report we have had the rise at the 20 to West's shaft; the men are now engaged in cutting down ground for skip-road. At this part of the mine we have 16 pitches working at the same tribute as last reported.

**PHENIX (Silver-Lead).**—R. Pryor and Son, July 8: Since our setting report of last week there has been but little change to report on throughout the mine. The level in the stop, in the bottom of 60, south of shaft, is producing about 15 cwt. of lead per fathom, with a kindly appearance. We have had some heavy showers of rain, which has improved the driving of the cross cut north towards north level, and also the sinking of the winze below the 12 ft. level, east of new shaft; these bargains are without any change calling for remark. I hope to resume work in the 24 ft. level in a day or two, when the water will be in for at that point, and trust that we have finished with all hindrances for a long period. The stopes over the 12 ft. level have been able to keep continually at work; they are worth 10 cwt. and 15 cwt. of lead respectively. The level in the adit level west of cross-cut shows indications for an improvement, producing at present saving work. The stopes over the 12 ft. level, having been stopped up near 8 fms., do not look quite as well as usual, but may improve, as we yet have about 20 fms. to approach the surface. The level in the adit level west from surface is gradually getting more compact, composed of gossan and mud, but not any lead ore to value. The heavy showers spoken of above has increased our supply of water considerably, sufficient, I trust, for us to keep on drawing and dressing with full energy until we get more showers. All the machinery is in very good working order. We shall sample 40 tons of lead ore on Tuesday, the 14th inst., of which you shall again be advised in the usual way.

**PORT SHELLEY.**—J. M. Miller, July 8: Air pipes have been fixed from surface to the 34 and 41 below adit (being our present points of operation), which has greatly facilitated our progress. The driving of both levels is now being urged on with all speed with full pairs of men. We have this day taken down the level in the 34 east of engine-shaft. The part carried is about 2 ft. wide, composed of limestone, carbonate of lead, and lead ore, producing of the latter 25 cwt. per fathom, and is looking very promising for a further improvement. The level in the 41, east of engine-shaft, is large and well defined, its component parts being oxide of iron, quartz, and limestone, and is composed of lead ore, and is looking out very well, which I consider a good indication for an early improvement, and would remark that we have about 12 fms. more to drive here before we get under the one-level ground in the level above. When reached (judging from appearance of the level in the 34) I expect to find the level productive at this point.

**QUEEN'S.**—E. Evans, July 8: The 140 yard level, west of Gladstone, is hard for progress and not yielding quite as much lead. The 120, east of Gladstone, is looking very promising, but yielding little lead. In the 80 the roof is yielding very good lead. In the 140, west of Cambrian, the men are driving north and south on a strong level, in very nice ground, of clay and spar, with a mixture of limestone, but we have not as yet met with any lead. I am sampling a quantity of lead for to-morrow's sale.

**RHADLEY STIPERSTONES.**—E. Wardman, July 7: I beg to say we have received the timber and sundry other materials for this mine, in order to prosecute the work contemplated previously. I am glad I can inform you that the prospects of this mine are brightening; we have now discovered a large counter level, with beautiful cubes of rich lead ore. I doubt not but that this will prove a very valuable discovery, as the depth is attained, particularly when I take into consideration the crossing the three other right angles, the Rock House Mine, the 140, the 120, being one, and which would, from our present points of operation, be intersected at 12 fms. driving at most on the counter level, south south east, and by driving 61 fms. on the same level, north north-west, you will intersect another strong level; these will be found points of very great importance at no great depth. The new discovery is 30 fms. from the boundary which divides the two mines—Leads Rock House Mine and the Rhadley Mine. You will bear in mind that the large lumps of lead discovered in driving through the level near the adit is from 30 to 40 fms. south-west of the point, and the lead ore is green, which was found there also, will speak for itself, and I will not comment upon it, only to say that to see such ore only 7 fms. from surface will certainly justify the sinking of the shaft under contemplation, knowing also that you have every evidence of having a good, lasting, and permanent mine, which if properly developed will be seen.

**RHEIDOL.**—John Ridge, July 4: The 20 to drive east by six men, at 7s. 5s. per fathom; the part of level carried (5 feet) is composed of slate, carbonate of lime, and strings of ore; a good stream of water is issuing from the end, which is a favourable indication. The 10 to drive west by two men, at 5s. 10s. per fathom; the level is 3 feet wide, and is composed of a mixture of lead and blende ores, and is proving in character.—Foxpath: We have started the adit up the Imperial workings, in which we find the level has been worked away to a great width, and from which workings good ore must have been taken, as there is a good strong mixture of ore 2½ ft. wide in the end of the stop; at that point of intersection owing to the level being worked away below the level of the adit, we could not go in to examine the workings until the water has been drawn out, which we shall commence to do at once.

**ROMAN GRAVELS.**—Arthur Waters, July 9: The 95, south of engine-shaft, is improving for lead as we near the north level, and we can make certain of having a rich course of ore from present end all the way to counter, and thence to Corfield's. The 80, south of counter, is still in the way. The 80, north of Corfield's, is worth 4 tons per fathom. The 65, south of the above shaft, is worth 5 tons per fathom. The stopes and other bargains are quite up to the yield named in last report. We are still very short of water. The 200 tons lead ore sold to-day realised 20s. 10s., and on Saturday we sell 100 tons of blende.

**ROCKHOPE ALLEY.**—D. Brown, July 9: I have nothing particular to report on the stopes and rises worthy of note. The cross-cut from the 25, to cut Church level, is now driven 3 fms. 4 ft., and there are indications of cutting some, but thing soon. No. 2 winze, from the 25, is down 1 fm., but not in the lead, but will be in 2 or 3 ft. For the past week we have not been able to drive or rise from the 42 in consequence of having to change the pitwork. The new engine commenced to pump on July 4, and have since lowered the water down 18 fms., and we can now see the back of the 42; this level will be forked out by Saturday, and that the men can resume work in the 42 rise on Monday. The large engine and all connections down to the bottom of the shaft is working well. The double engine drives the new jiggers and crusher admirably. I shall sample 20 tons of lead ore to-morrow.

**SOUTH CONDURROW.**—J. Vivian and Son, H. Abraham, July 8: In the 93 cross-cut, south-west of King's shaft, the ground is a little harder than it was. In the 71, west of King's shaft, the level is 5 ft. wide, and worth about 15s. per fathom. In the 71, west of King's shaft, the level is 3½ ft. wide, and worth about 10s. per fathom. In the No. 3 winze, sinking under the last named level, the level is 50 ft. wide, and worth about 4s. per fathom. In the 61, east of King's shaft, the level is 4 ft. wide, and worth about 16s. per fathom. In the rise over the 71, east of King's shaft, the part of the level which we are carrying is 5 ft. wide, and worth about 14s. per fathom. In the winze sinking under the 61, east of King's shaft, the part of the level being carried is 5 ft. wide, and worth about 15s. per fathom. In the 30, east of Fraser's shaft, the level is 1½ ft. wide, yielding a little tin. In the 20, east of Fraser's shaft, the level is 2 ft. wide, and worth about 10s. per fathom. In the 20, east of Fraser's shaft, the level is 1 ft. wide, and worth about 5s. per fathom. At the other points there is nothing requiring notice.

**SOUTH DARREN.**—W. H. Boundy, July 7: The weather still continues dry, although we have had some heavy showers of rain of late it has increased our surface water but very little; however, we are doing the best we can under the circumstances, and I hope we shall have more rain soon. There is no change to notice in any part of the mine since reported on last week.

**SOUTH GREAT WORK.**—Capt. S. J. Rees, July 8: The Orchard level, in the 25, east of flat-roof shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth for tin 13s. per fathom; in the 25, east of flat-roof shaft, the level is 3 ft. wide, and again improving. In the 25, east of flat-roof shaft, the level is 3 ft. wide, and worth 14s. per fathom. A rise in the level is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10s. to 12s. per fathom. The level in the 15, the level is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10s. to 12s. per fathom. A good piece of tin ground will be laid open for 20 fms. in length. A winze below the 15, west of shaft, is opening up good tribute ground. The Great Work level, in the 10 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, is worth 8s. per fathom, and looks likely to further improve. A winze has been commenced below this level in the tribute department, nearly all on tin. The number days (about twenty) additional, nearly all on tin. The stamps have been enough to do, and we consider the prospects much improved.

**SOUTH PRINCE PATRICK.**—John Jones, July 2: The northern shaft is being sunk with possible speed, the fine weather being most advantageous for sinking, and we have been very fortunate in finding a quarry close by, where we get stones for walling it with but very little carting. It gives me great pleasure to inform you that we are still driving northward through very rich ground in Parry's level,

leaving ore on both hands, and at present on the east side of the driving it is 14 or 15 in. thick of solid lead, which improves daily. We expect the scheme adopted to remove the level will be completed by the end of the week. If we had a good supply of water I could have had 20 tons of lead ready for sale on July 9, but at present we have not a gallon, and unless it rains heavily in the course of this week we cannot prepare any.

**SOUTH ROSKEAR.**—J. Brenton, James Hosking, July 4: Gregory's Engine-Shaft: The water is forked 3 fms. below the 135. We find in the 135 copper ore can be taken away at a moderate tribute. The water in the 80, east of Hollyhock shaft, is again increasing, but as there is no certainty of hilling in a given time, we are waiting for the preparations for the drawing lift in Dunkin's shaft as fast as possible. There is no alteration at other points to notice. From the 50 fathom level, stop, east of Vivian's shaft, we have broken about 6 tons of good copper ore this week, and the slope continues of the same value as last reported. The machinery throughout the mine continues to work well.

**SOUTH TOLCARNE.**—J. Vivian and Son, J. Paul, July 9: We are continuing the 20 west of engine-shaft cross-cut, on Fraser's level, with the sumpmen, as we are anxious to open a little further on this level as quickly as possible, it being a promising appearance for improvement in the production of copper. It now yields rocks of quartz, in which are embedded black and grey copper ore in sufficient quantities to make it worth saving and dressing for sale. In the deep adit level, west of the cross-course, the two branches, which we think are the main parts of Hickey's level, are divided by a horse of granite 3 ft. wide, in which there are seams of lead containing copper, and the branches themselves, which are each from 3 to 4 in. in width, are producing very rich grey and yellow copper ore blended in the same stone. These branches appear to be tending slowly towards a junction in going west, and to this point we look with much interest. We sold a parcel of copper ore on the 2nd inst., which realised 3s. 11s. 6d. per ton, and has been weighed, making 4 tons 6 cwt.

**SOUTH WHEAL FRANCES.**—A. T. James, John James, John Opie, July 4: Setting Report: Pascoe's Shaft is sunk 10 fms. below the 165, and is being urged on by nine men with the utmost vigour, the men having sunk 3 fms. during the past four weeks; the rock is still favourable for progress. The 165 rise, to two men and two boys, at 9s. per fathom; this is being prosecuted for ventilation. The 154 winze, about 12 fms. east of shaft, to six men, at 9s. per fathom; the level is about 2 ft. wide, producing low-quality tinstuff. We expect to communicate this winze with the 165 rise in the coming month, which will thoroughly ventilate the bottom of the mine. The 134 cross-cut, to three men and three boys, at 14s. per fathom; we calculate that driving about 6 fms. further they will intersect the new tin level. The 124, east of cross-cut, on the new tin level, to four men, at 18s. per fathom; the level is 6 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fathom. The western end is still suspended for want of ventilation. The rise above the 124, to twelve men, to carry it 15 ft. long, at 24s. per fathom; the level is worth 20s. per fathom for 6 ft. in length. The stop in the bottom of the 114, to twelve men, at 7s. per ton; the level is worth 15s. per fathom. The 114, east of cross-cut, to six men, at 10s. per fathom; the level is 6 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fathom. No. 2 stope, east of Pass, to two men and two boys, at 32s. 6d. per fathom; the level is worth 5s. per fathom. The 144 rise, east of shaft, to two men, at 35s. per fathom; the level is producing low-quality tinstuff. Most prominent points of the mine are being vigorously prosecuted, which we trust will result in good discoveries being made of a permanent character.

**ST. AGNES CONSOLS.**—William Vivian, July 9: We continue to make good progress in sinking the engine shaft. We hope to get the shaft down to the 72 about the middle part of next week. There is no change throughout the mine requiring further remarks since last week.

**ST. AGNES LAMAGNAID.**—R. Pryor, W. Bowden, T. Richards, July 7: We have no change to report in any of our workings either in our tinwork or tribute department since our setting report of last week. Within the past week we have been cleansing our boilers, and fixing some new steam pipes thereto, but notwithstanding, we are making good progress with our sampling. The whole of the machinery is working well.

**TAMAR CONSOLS.**—G. Rowe, July 8: There is no particular change in the character of the ground in the cross cut, driving towards the No. 2 manganese level from the workings east of the trial shaft, since the report given for the general meeting on the 24th inst.

**TANKERVILLE.**—A. Waters, July 9: The level in the 152, east of shaft, is 7 to 8 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and quartz, the matrix being well mixed with rich, fat looking lead ore. The west end is in a level 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of limestone and solid flakey lead ore—a beautiful looking level, and, we think, the east end of the big run of ore. We are expecting to reach the great cavity in this west end in 2 fms. further driving. The bottom of the mine is looking better than at any previous period within the last 12 months. In the 140 cross cut south we have to-day cut the wall of the side level, which shows good lime-spar and lead ore. More about this next week. The side level in the levels from the 130 to the 92 is yielding ore in all the levels, and we are now driving east and west of all the cross-cuts. In the 74, west of old shaft on barytes level, we are opening very kindly ground, the level having improved considerably this week. We consider the mine to be opening out well, and it is now clear that we have a good many strings to our bow. To-morrow we sell 8 tons lead ore.

**TEESDALE.**—J. Kneebone, July 3: There is very little change to note in any of our operations since my last; all the different places are progressing favourably. The engine shaft has gone on faster this week than last, and we have got through the limestone at one go, and the shaft now freestone lying below it. It will take part of next week to square the shaft in the limestone, after which it will go down, to all appearances, free from difficulty.

**TRELEIGH WOOD.**—E. Hosking, W. Goldsworthy, July 8: Friday last being our setting and pay day the following bargains were set:—The 44 to drive west of the engine-shaft, by six men, at 13s. per fathom; the level in the end is 6 ft. wide, and worth 10s. per fathom. The 44 to drive east of the cross-course, by six men, at 9s. per fathom. We have taken down a portion of the tin level that has yielded fair quality tinstuff, and are still driving on the north part of the level to get under the tin level, which is about 4 fms. below the 44, and is worth 10s. per fathom. The 44, east of cross-course, by four men, at 10s. per fathom, and 2s. 6d. per ton; the level, or part carrying, is 4 ft. wide, yielding stamping work for tin, with good branches of yellow copper ore. The 44 to drive east of the engine-shaft, by two men, at 10s. 10s. per fathom; the level is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8s. per fathom. To stop above the 44, west of the engine-shaft, by six men, at 8s. 6d. per ton; level worth 14s. per fathom. To stop below the 44, east of the engine-shaft, by six men, at 5s. 6d. per ton; level worth 12s. per fathom. To sink a winze below the 44, under Harris's winze, by six men, at 13s. per fathom and 2s. 6d. per ton of stuff; the level is 5 ft. wide, and worth 24s. per fathom. To stop the 34, east of cross-course, by four men, at 10s. per fathom, and 2s. 6d. per ton; the level, or part carrying, is 6 ft. wide, and worth 12s. per fathom. To stop above the 34, east and west of Harris's winze, by ten men, at 5s. 6d. per ton; level 12 ft. wide, and worth 18s. per fathom. We have not raised so much tin from this stop in the past fortnight in consequence of some ground having fallen in, but we have now made it secure, and the stop is being worked by a full pair of men. To stop the breast of ground and bottom of the 24, west of the cross-course, by four men and two boys, at 5s. 6d. per ton; level 8 ft. wide, worth 8s. per fathom. To stop the 24, east of Windmill shaft, by two men, at 6s. per ton; level 1 ft. wide, and worth 7s. per fathom. The tinstuff in the other stopes being of low quality we have suspended them, and intend setting the ground on tribute.

**TREVARICK.**—J. Pope, July 8: In the engine-shaft sinking below the 60 the level has much improved, and is now 3 ft. wide, composed of peach and prun, with good stones of tin. In the 60 east the level is 2 ft. wide, a very promising level, and producing stones of tin, but not to value. In the 43 east the level is 3 ft. wide, but at present nothing in it to value.

**TYLWYD.**—J. Paul, July 9: I am happy to say the level in the south-west level still continues good, yielding 30 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and likely to improve. We have cut through in the 20 cross-cut, which is producing some very good lead ore. We shall now push this level west with all possible speed; by so doing we shall be laying open good stopping ground, and laying open a very valuable property. All other things going on well.

**VAN CONSOLS.**—James Roach, July 9: To-day the south wall of the level has been reached in the 25 cross-cut. We shall now square the forebreast, and cut through the ore-bearing part of level, and advise you of results as we progress. The part of the level, which is now 11 fms. deep, consists of crystallised barytes, and although the level is very fine, we have scarcely any water; whence it percolates is still a mystery to me. The ore-bearing part of the level in No. 3 winze is full 5 ft. wide, and ore from wall to wall, and will produce some 8 tons and upwards per fathom. This is 8 fms. deep, and perfectly dry. There is no alteration in the value of the various bargains since last reported, producing their usual quantity of lead. The 15 east is without alteration in appearance, but the level in the level above leads us to expect lead in this level directly. The stop in the level is producing 1 ton of lead per fathom. A level directly. The stop in the level is yielding 2 tons of excellent carbonate of barytes per fathom. No change elsewhere. We sold on Monday 100 tons of lead at 12s. 10s. 6d. per ton, to Messrs. Adam, Eyton, and Co.

**VAUGHAN.**—July 7: In the deep adit level east the level continues soft and easy for progress, and unproductive. In the 32 east the level is 5 ft. wide, and a little improved for lead ore, now yielding saving work of a fair quality, still improving, and we are of opinion that we are entering the ground passed through in the level above. In the 32 west the level is large, and at present, disordered by a cross measure of ground, but we look for an improvement again soon. It is yielding from 5 to 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The new pumping wheel and pitwork are in good order, and we have had during the past week some heavy showers of rain, which have given us sufficient water to draw the stuff accumulated, but it has again abated.

**WEST ESKDALE.**—R. Harvey, July 9: Satisfactory progress is being made in sinking Hamilton's shaft below the 24, and from the present appearances of the wall of the level I have every reason to believe a good course of ore will be met with at the next level. We have cleared the stuff accumulated in the 24, and commenced drawing the orestuff lodged in the 10 east and west of shaft, and find from picking it after brought to surface to contain good work for lead and copper ore. I anticipate it will take another week's drawing to fork the stuff from these levels. We are forking the water from the western mine quite as well as expected, and hope to have the water out of the 10 in the course of a few days, when we shall without the least delay resume stopping, drawing, and dressing. The whole of the dressing machinery has been overhauled and cleaned, and yesterday we started it again to work, and it did remarkably well, and cleaned a good pile of ore, but we shall have to wait before we can send the water to the water tank, and from picking it after brought to surface to contain good work for lead and copper ore. I anticipate it will take another week's drawing to fork the stuff from these levels. We are forking the water from the western mine quite as well as expected, and hope to have the water out of the 10 in the course of a few days, when we shall without the least delay resume stopping, drawing, and dressing. The whole of the dressing machinery has been overhauled and cleaned, and yesterday we started it again to work, and it did remarkably well, and cleaned a good pile of ore, but we shall have to wait before we can send the water to the water tank, and from picking it after brought to surface to contain good work for lead and copper ore. 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With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Mining on the Pacific Coast, No. IV. (J. P. Clough); Australian Tin Mines; Wallerawang Iron and Coal Mines (G. Henwood); Description of an Ancient Copper Smelting Furnace (W. H. Hutton); Castlemaine Coal; Use of Boiling Machinery in Cornish Mineral Railways; Mines of Cardiganshire (A. Francis); Mining in West Cumberland (T. Tonkin); West Great Work—the Cost Book System (T. B. Laws); Ironworks for Alston; Cornish Mining Prospects; Mining in East Cornwall; Tyllywd Mine—Florence Consols—Elements of Metallurgy—Capital: how to Employ it Profitably by Judicious Investments—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Gold Fields of New South Wales—Foreign Mines Reports—Patent Matters, &c.—Meetings of the Biron and Trump, Mead, Collieries, Glenariff Iron Ore and Harbour, Cape Copper, Hornscho Silver Lead, Wheel Crebor, Garsfield and Clyn Level, Wheel Bassett, Penhalls, Prince of Wales, Dolcoath, Wheel Cwies, Wheel Pevor, and Birds Eye Creek Companies.

## The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JULY 10, 1874.

COPPER.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best selected, p. ton	85	0	0
Tough cake, 112 lb.	84	0	0
Sheeting & sheets, 112 lb.	83	0	0
Boils	95	0	0
Bottoms	93	0	0
Old	80	0	0
Australian	87	0	0
Wire	0	1	0
Tubes	0	1	0
BRASS.		per lb.	
Sheets	104d.-11d.		
Wire	104d.-11d.		
Tubes	11d.-12d.		
Yellow metal sheeting	7½d.-8½d.		
Sheets	8d.		
SPELTER.		per ton.	
Foreign on the spot	22	7	6
To arrive	22	7	6
ZINC.			
In sheets	28	0	0
Quicksilver (p. bot.)	19	15	0
TIN.			
English blocks	£ 99	0	0
Do., bars (in bils.)	100	0	0
Do., refined	102	0	0
Banca	102	0	0
Straits	99	0	0
Australian	95	0	0
TIN-PLATES.		per box.	
IX Charcoal, 1st quality	21	10	0
IX Do., 2nd quality	2	0	0
IX Do., 3rd quality	1	15	0
IX Do., 4th quality	2	1	0
IX Coke	1	9	0
IX Ditto	1	15	0
Canada plates, p. ton	19	0	0
Ditto, at works	18	10	0

\* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton less. † Add 6s. for each X.

REMARKS.—As yet there is no relief from the monotony of the past few months, and the depression in trade rather extends than diminishes, and seems now to have become universal. The amount of business transacted is confined within the narrowest possible limits, and the markets continue utterly devoid of all animation. The shipping trade is particularly dull, and speculation is at its lowest ebb. The prospect of any advance in prices is distant, and difficulty in places is often experienced in maintaining current rates. In the event of any pressure to sell it would be impossible to realise unless considerable concessions were submitted to. A very prejudicial effect is being produced by this long continued dearthness of the markets generally, and greatly discourages everybody connected with trade. It is thought by some that there will be no material improvement until the beginning of next year; and should this be the case, a further fall in prices no doubt will take place. In the autumn, however, there is usually more doing, and unless this year proves an exception to the rule, there is no reason to expect that it will be in any way different. On the contrary, prospects, on the whole, appear somewhat favourable, as the long pause already experienced in commercial affairs has, probably, allowed sufficient time to elapse for stocks being greatly reduced, or worked off in such markets as were over supplied. Besides, at the present time every financial facility exists for all legitimate enterprise, and which should have the effect of stimulating all business of a profitable character. Any change which takes place in our markets must be for the better, so far as regards the demand, as it is almost actual stagnation at the present time. It remains to be seen, however, whether the reduction in prices is absolutely necessary to effect this desirable end. The holidays will naturally delay for a short time any return to activity, but the fair weather and the brilliant prospects of the coming harvest will more than compensate for any temporary absence of dealers. It is to be hoped that the latter part of the year will make up for the deficiencies of the former part, which was so very unfortunate to many connected with the metal trades.

COPPER.—The position of this metal at the moment is somewhat doubtful; buying seems almost to have ceased, and the disposition evinced upon the part of buyers is certainly not bent upon any fresh purchase beyond what is actually required for immediate consumption, and then only at a reduction upon present rates. The paucity of business at this season exercises a depressing influence upon buyers generally, especially as prices more often than not assume a declining tendency. The reports recently received from Valparaiso with regard to Chili produce, although of a favourable character, are not sufficient in themselves to stimulate a demand. There must be a succession of very good reports indeed to effect an upward movement in the face of diminished consumption, and the present time does not promise to be of a very propitious character. If holders, therefore, are able to maintain the present rates it is likely to be as much as they are able to do, but it is very questionable whether they can do so much. The demand for Yellow Metal for India has very considerably fallen off. This is likewise the case with regard to manufactured copper. Birmingham is doing but little in raw, and the continental demand is very limited both for Chili and Australia, so that looking at the markets altogether there do not present a very hopeful appearance for the next few weeks. The business transacted this week has been trifling, and at easier rates; the market today being weak, and sellers show some little anxiety to realise. Chili bars, with two to three weeks' prompt, has been sold at 7½, but the price could not now be obtained. Buyers for cash paid not over 70s. 10s. to 77s. for very moderate quantities. English tough is quoted 84s. to 86s. according to brand, but consumers are not willing to pay so much. The difference in price, therefore, between English and Chili is not sufficiently remunerative for conversion. Smelters and refiners are not likely to be buyers of Chili bars at present rates, as they cannot sell their tough at the before mentioned prices.

IRON.—The reports from South Wales still continue to be very unsatisfactory. Quarter-day has passed and no light has been thrown upon the condition of the trade. Confidence seems as far as ever from being established, and, notwithstanding that a considerable number of the workpeople have gone in upon the reduction agreed upon during last month of 10 per cent., yet the ironmasters in South Wales appear to have little expectation that this arrangement will suffice or will prove permanent that further reduction in the price of labour is looked upon by many of them as imminent, and consultations are being held with a view to ulterior proceedings. Notices such as are usual for a reduction in wages have been published at the various ironworks in Monmouthshire and Glamorgan. It is not a matter of surprise that the men who very willingly consented to go in upon the 10 per cent. reduction are a little stirred by the action taken by the masters, and it is to be feared that still further troubles are in store in this district. The question of grave interest in the district is not so much whether the men will accept the still lower rate of wage impending, but whether the ironmasters are necessitated to adopt this course, and the facts which present themselves are simply these. Owing to past difficulties, occasioned in part by the action of the men, and in part by the lack of orders, numbers of furnaces have been put out of blast, and numbers of mills have been for some time past standing still, while others are not in full work. Trade is not improving, and what few contracts are passed do not suffice either to keep up quotations or to supply the district with a sufficient quantity of work. Railway bars are now quoted 7s. 10s., but even at this reduction buyers do not come forward. It is lamentable to look forward to the second half of this year as being not unlikely to prove as unproductive as that which has just closed.

From the West of England the report is to the effect that the pig iron trade has lacked activity, and the tendency of the market has been towards lower prices. A point has now been reached the makers decline beyond which they cannot sell pig iron without incurring a loss; and, inasmuch as the output of pig iron in this part of the country has been materially lowered in consequence of so many furnaces having been put out of blast, and the market in other parts of the United Kingdom also being much smaller than the average, makers are of an opinion that, albeit the demand may not improve, the shortness of stocks will necessarily tend to contribute the required firmness to the market. Another feature favourable to the iron trade is this, that a smaller output of pig iron necessarily involves decreased consumption of coal, which may probably bring down the price; and, as wages are not unlikely to be lowered proportionately, manufacturers may be in a position to quote lower prices, and thus bring about a more healthy state of activity. There are in fact indications of improvement in the district from time to time, and expectations are expressed that as the season advances more work will come in. In this district the engineering and shipbuilding departments continue to give support to the iron trade, but the demand for railway bars has been up to this time for some time past very dull. The competition in this department with foreign ironmasters is so keen that the lowest quotations are necessary in order to secure even a small amount of work. Pig iron, No. 1, 7s. 4d.; No. 2, 6s. 6d.; No. 3, 6s. 4d.; No. 4, 6s. 2d.; No. 5, 6s. 0d.; No. 6, 5s. 10d.; No. 7, 5s. 8d.; No. 8, 5s. 6d.; No. 9, 5s. 4d.; No. 10, 5s. 2d.; No. 11, 5s. 0d.; No. 12, 4s. 10d.; No. 13, 4s. 8d.; No. 14, 4s. 6d.; No. 15, 4s. 4d.; No. 16, 4s. 2d.; No. 17, 4s. 0d.; No. 18, 3s. 10d.; No. 19, 3s. 8d.; No. 20, 3s. 6d.; No. 21, 3s. 4d.; No. 22, 3s. 2d.; No. 23, 3s. 0d.; No. 24, 2s. 10d.; No. 25, 2s. 8d.; No. 26, 2s. 6d.; No. 27, 2s. 4d.; No. 28, 2s. 2d.; No. 29, 2s. 0d.; No. 30, 1s. 10d.; No. 31, 1s. 8d.; No. 32, 1s. 6d.; No. 33, 1s. 4d.; No. 34, 1s. 2d.; No. 35, 1s. 0d.; No. 36, 10d.; No. 37, 9d.; No. 38, 8d.; No. 39, 7d.; No. 40, 6d.; No. 41, 5d.; No. 42, 4d.; No. 43, 3d.; No. 44, 2d.; No. 45, 1d.; No. 46, 1d.; No. 47, 1d.; No. 48, 1d.; No. 49, 1d.; No. 50, 1d.; No. 51, 1d.; No. 52, 1d.; No. 53, 1d.; No. 54, 1d.; No. 55, 1d.; No. 56, 1d.; No. 57, 1d.; No. 58, 1d.; No. 59, 1d.; No. 60, 1d.; No. 61, 1d.; No. 62, 1d.; No. 63, 1d.; No. 64, 1d.; No. 65, 1d.; No. 66, 1d.; No. 67, 1d.; No. 68, 1d.; No. 69, 1d.; No. 70, 1d.; No. 71, 1d.; No. 72, 1d.; No. 73, 1d.; No. 74, 1d.; No. 75, 1d.; No. 76, 1d.; No. 77, 1d.; No. 78, 1d.; No. 79, 1d.; No. 80, 1d.; No. 81, 1d.; No. 82, 1d.; No. 83, 1d.; No. 84, 1d.; No. 85, 1d.; No. 86, 1d.; No. 87, 1d.; No. 88, 1d.; No. 89, 1d.; No. 90, 1d.; No. 91, 1d.; No. 92, 1d.; No. 93, 1d.; No. 94, 1d.; No. 95, 1d.; No. 96, 1d.; No. 97, 1d.; No. 98, 1d.; No. 99, 1d.; No. 100, 1d.

Week ending July 5, 1873	SHIPPING.	Tons	11,550
Week ending July 4, 1874			6,112
Decrease			5,438
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1873			130,234

LEAD.—Notwithstanding the dullness in nearly every branch in the metal trade, this metal has occupied a steady position, and quotations remain unchanged.

SPELTER.—The market is quiet.

TIN.—The course of the market has been downward, both for English and foreign. Very few sales have transpired, and Straits is quoted nominally at 99s. to 100s.; Australian, 96s. to 97s.; and English blocks and ingots, 99s. to 100s.

TIN-PLATES.—There are still some of the men out on strike at a few works, which causes great inconvenience to merchants whose orders are limited to particular brands.

Messrs. Pixley and Abell.—GOLD.—The arrivals of gold have been limited, not more than about 70,000, having come to land from the United States. The exports comprise 480,000, in French gold coin from the Bank for Paris, 11,000 sovereigns for Oporto, and 190,000 sovereigns for the Brazil. About 231,000, in bars has been purchased by the Bank, there being no export demand whatever for bar gold. The P. and O. steamer Tanjore is due at Southampton about the 17th inst., with 500,000, in Australian gold and sovereigns. The P. and O. steamer Nubia reached Galle from Australia yesterday with 670,000, in gold, which is due at Southampton about the 10th proximo; 8000, has arrived, per steamer Bonny, from the West Coast of Africa. SILVER.—Our market has been very inactive since the date of our last circular. The bar silver then on hand was disposed of at 58½d. per oz. standard, but the nearest quota on this day is 58½d. The arrivals from the United States have been small. There is no demand for the East. There are no shipments per P. and O. steamer of this day to Bombay.

THE MINING SHARE MARKET has been moderately active for tin shares, but of general business very little has been transacted this week. The mines dealt in have comprised Cook's Kitchen, Dolcoath, Carn Brea, Tincroft, Roman Gravel, Tankerville, Parys Mountain, East Van, Wheel Grenville, Prince of Wales, Van Consols, Old Treburgett, Penrith, and a few others.

Cook's Kitchen shares have further improved to 12, 13. Dolcoath, 48 to 50; at the meeting, held on Monday, a dividend of 10s. per share was declared. The accounts showed tin ores sold and in stock, 17,155. Costs to June 13, 14,055; profit in the three months, 2240; balance in hand, after payment of dividend, 2367. The mine is looking well, and only requires a better price for tin to make good profits. The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 314, is worth 1500, per fathom. The 314 east is worth 1000, per fathom; west 400, per fathom. Total value of the different points in the aggregate 805, per fathom.

Roman Gravel, 13½ to 14½; the directors have issued a circular in reference to the postponement of the dividend, to which we referred last week, and state they have every reason to believe that the resources at the mine are in no way diminished, but, on the contrary, are steadily increasing, and that the total amount of dividends will be made up by the end of the company's financial year. Tankerville, 7½ to 8; Rookhope Valley, 15s. to 20s.; West Tankerville, 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. Wheel Pevor; at the meeting in Cornwall a call of 17s. 6d. per share was made; the accounts showed a loss of 2057; the credits were 19 tons of tin, 9100; the costs were brought up to July, and the heavy call has somewhat surprised the shareholders. Wheel Bassett, 20 to 25; the accounts at the meeting showed a profit of 132, on the quarter, and a balance of 4868, against the company. Wheel Agar; at the meeting a call of 8s. per share was made, the balance against the shareholders having been 3091. Bog, 17s. 6d. to 20s.

Wheel Crebor, 1½ to 2; at the three-monthly meeting, on Thursday, the accounts to May 23 showed a cash balance in hand of 9, 19s. 4d., and assets over liabilities of 462, 0s. 2d. The sale of ore for the three months realised 8417, 16s., and a profit of 33, 16s. 5d. The agent in his report states that should the lode at the different points maintain its present value he has no doubt whatever that he can raise sufficient ore to pay the costs of the mine. At the New Rosewarne meeting on Thursday the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 25037, 8s. 4d., and a call of 5s. per share was made. The accounts showed three months' cost against two months' sales. Had there been three months' sales against three months' costs the loss would not have been much over 200, for the quarter, and had tin remained at the old price of 97, there would have been a profit. The June sale realised 2597, 8s. 3d., at 59, per ton. The tin sold yesterday realised 3577, 19s. 3d., at 60, per ton. The agent's report states that there are nine pits working, at an average of 11s. 11d. in 17. The mine hitherto has been subject to sudden changes, having made exceedingly rich branches of tin and copper ores, and as there is a great extent of unexplored ground both east and west they consider there are good chances of making important discoveries. Devon Great Consols, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; call of 8s. per share paid. East Caradon, 1½ to 1½; East Lovell, 12 to 13; East Pool, 9s. to 10s.; Great Loxey, 11½ to 12; Ladywell, 2½ to 3; Marke Valley, 11s. to 13s.; at the meeting a call of 2s. per share was made.

East Van shares have declined to 15s., 20s.; immediately adjoining the Van, on the same lode, and under the same management, the mine has been looked upon as the best speculation in Wales, and at one time sold for 170,000, or over 14s. per share. But the delay and disappointments in cutting the lode seem to have brought the shares down to the present price, though a very great reaction would set in should ore be reached, which in such a situation might happen any day. At present, we understand, the costs are about 1600, per month, and there is cash in hand 62500. Prince of Wales, 9s. to 11s.; at the meeting (particulars of which will be found in another column) the accounts showed—Cash in hand, 4657, 12s. 10d.; loss on three months' working, 3117, 4s. 3d.; balance of liabilities over assets, 1657, 9s. 5d., and a call of 1s. per share was made. The agents for the next three months hope to sample from 200 to 225 tons of ore of good quality. Old Treburgett, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Parys Mountain 9s. to 11s.; Pennerley, 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; Providence Mines, 4½ to 5½; South Carn Brea, 3s. to 3½; South Condurrow, 3½ to 4; South Crofty, 13 to 15; South Frances, 11 to 12; St. Ives Consols, 9 to 11; Tincroft, 33 to 34; Van, 25 to 27½; Van Consols, 3½ to 3½. West Chiverton shares have advanced since the meeting to 3, 3½. West Frances, 12 to 13; West Maria and Fortescue, 10s. to 15s.; West Seton, 25 to 27½; West Tolgus, 6½ to 70; Wheel Grenville, 4 to 4½; Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 7½ to 8; Wheel Uny, 2 to 2½.

East Wheel Lovell, 12 to 13; at the meeting this day the accounts showed a profit on the six months' working of 8697, 0s. 7d. A dividend of 7s. 6d. per share was declared.

Among Foreign Mines, Eberhardt and Aurora shares are 2½ to 3½; Emma, 1½ to 2; Flagstaff, 3½ to 3½; Last Chance, 1½ to 1½; Sweet Land, 1½ to 2; Tecoma, 17s. 6d. to 20s.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been without material change, but its general tone has responded to the comparative firmness observable in most other investment markets. The improvement in the Board of Trade returns for June, indicating a corresponding result in the trade of the country, tends to strengthen the opinion that the early autumn will see the advent of a substantial expansion in our commercial industries, in which no interest more rapidly or extensively participates than that of mining, by reason of the increased demand thus created for metals.

Home Mines have been fairly maintained, without any material or quotable alteration, but lead and tin descriptions have met with more general enquiry, with a hardening tendency.

American Mines have not recovered from the depression noticed last week, and in most cases quotations remain quite nominal.

Hydraulic Mine Shares continue in request, although the approach of the holidays causes a general quietness. Sweetland Creek and Birdseye Creek remain at about last week's quotations. Cedar Creek, Malabar, Malpas, and Rica are steady at quotations.

The Metal Market has been almost featureless. Copper steady, without important change, although consumption seems somewhat increasing. Tin easier; no sensible effect was produced by the announcement that at the Banca sale on July 29 there will be 22,100 slabs offered. Lead steady at quotations. Spelter unchanged.

Richmond Consolidated, 6½ to 6½; cable received—"Week's run, 348,000—Probable." The Eureka Sentinel of June 16 reports "that 484,650 lbs. of bullion had been produced at the Richmond furnaces in the previous 13 days. As the expensive and unproductive portion of the year has passed during which the seed has been sown, the harvest is now to be gathered in. The first dividend last year was not paid till Aug. 6, and from that date to May 15 the share-

holders have received 17, 7s. 6d. per share. This absorbed 73,000 out of a total year's profit of 105,000. The experience of the two last winters points to the conclusion that the earnings are very unequally divided over the year, and this must necessarily be expected until the railway comes to adjust the existing difference, due mainly to the impassable roads and scarcity of fuel during four months of the year. The fact that a new station is now open at the end of 20 miles on the road to Eureka, and that Pritchard's wagon-train now does the journey in three days less time, is a hopeful sign in the direction of increase of working time and diminution of unprofitable time. This is a minor question compared to the prospect of saving of fuel certain to follow the completion of the railway. That the company have hitherto only realised about one-third of the gross profits is chiefly due to the enormous cost of fuel and freight. If coke can be brought by rail a reduction in fuel to the extent of one-third may be expected. The three furnaces in full blast smelt about 150 tons daily, requiring 37 bushels of charcoal to each ton, at a cost of 30 cents per bushel. A reduction of one-third in the total of fuel consumed amounts to a sum that would be considered a large return in itself in the great majority of mines, and would prove a grand addition even to the Richmond earnings. The Eureka papers express surprise that the shares are so low in the English market; they cannot be expected to understand the general dread of American mining enterprise which has been created here by so many egregious failures, and that the one or two exceptions have to bear up against the indiscriminate public opinion which generalises, and will not take the trouble at the present time to particularise. The probable life of a mine is one of the most important points in considering its present value, and determining the policy of division of profits. The great advantage possessed by the Richmond is that under the American laws, so long as it continues to develop its ledge of ore in length, every boundary of an existing location passed confers the right to another location of 1000 ft. in advance. Mr. Clarence King, in his report of March 6, 1873, says—"It cannot be expected that a vein which has widened to such exceptional dimensions will continue to grow larger indefinitely." Since the date of the report the vein has continued to widen and thicken, and has thus far surpassed Mr. King's expectations. No measurement of the actual tons in the reserves has been made of late—they are, in fact, so extensive that it must be a troublesome job to make the calculation. We understand that a large shareholder, who some few months since obtained permission to have them examined by a gentleman selected by himself, has expressed his conviction, from the report made to him, that the official statements made are not at all exaggerated. If Mr. King, at the time of his inspection, arrived at the conclusion that the Richmond was the greatest mine in America, next to the Comstock, it must be perfectly clear that extensive developments since made cannot have diminished the pre-eminence he assigned to it. If the Eureka papers speak truthfully, the daily discoveries keep ahead of the daily output; and there is, therefore, no sign of exhaustion or symptom of early dissolution. It is clearly, therefore, advisable to work such a property as a permanent institution, and to look quite as much to increased future profits as to immediate returns.

Emma, 2 to 2½; an official circular, which appears in another column, states, with regard to the complaint made by Mr. McDougall as to keeping open the transfer-books pending the adjournment for the poll to be taken, that by the Articles of Association the transfer-books cannot be closed for a period longer than 30 days in any one year; as that time had expired, the directors had no alternative but to keep them open. It appears that under the advice of eminent counsel, the directors have commenced proceedings in America against all parties who, in the opinion of counsel, are in any way liable to the company for their dealings in connection with the purchase of the mine, or their subsequent transactions, and the directors have decided to refuse payment of any further moneys on account of Mr. Park's claim. With reference to McDougall's imputations against the Chairman, which are contradicted, the Chairman has placed the matter in the hands of his solicitor. During May, 115½ tons were raised, assaying 73½ ozs. of silver per ton, and 40 per cent. lead, and there were on hand and at railway station 77½ tons—the average value of the ore raised during May may be computed at about 18, per ton. Flagstaff shares have again declined, and close 3½ to 3½; it may be pretty safely inferred from these declining quotations that at the adjourned meeting it will be found that but little satisfactory progress has been made in the negotiations with the vendor. Last Chance, 1½ to 1½; Tecoma, 1½ to 1½. Utah, 3½ to 4; the agent writes that there is no change in the underground workings. At surface the machinery is getting into better working order. Mr. Longmire has a parcel of dressed ore ready for market.

Sierra Bates, 2½ to 2½; the clean-up for June is estimated at \$45,000, and the mine is looking well. Independence, 2½ to 3; the last advices continue good, and a telegram announcing the clean-up for June is daily expected. London and California, 3 to 4; the lode in Prospect shaft is very promising. Eberhardt and Aurora, 3 to 3½; a telegram has been received announcing that the assay value of the ore had improved to \$67, that the mines were looking well, and that the full report for the annual meeting would be posted by July 20. Mineral Hill produces for the week ending June 15 was 50 tons. South Aurora, 3½ to 3½.

Pacific, 3 to 4; the workings are being pushed on with energy. Mr. Pringle is still looking forward to having more ore.

Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; we hear of no alteration here. The work on the ditch is being pushed forward with as much speed as possible, so as to complete a considerable section this season. We understand the Chairman of the company intends to visit the property this autumn. Sweetland Creek, 4 to 4½; no alteration since the date of last advices. Mr. McLean says the bed rock is beginning to pitch down again, which is very satisfactory. Tunnel in 400 ft. past shaft. The letters are now down to the date of the last clean-up advised by cable.

Birdseye Creek, 3½ to 3½; a telegram announcing the result of the washing for June will be found in another column. From the form of it, however, it is impossible to say whether the tunnel cost is reckoned when making up the profit, but it is most probable it is, and if so the profit should be stated as \$410. A letter referring to this run will be found in the usual column. Cedar Creek, 1½ to 2; no news from the mines this week. We are informed that a telegram with result of June washing is daily expected. Gold Run, 3 to 4; the report to be submitted at the forthcoming meeting states that in the middle of last year the Miner's Ditch Company commenced a tunnel with an outlet in the Canyon Creek with the intention of continuing the same through the bed-rock up to certain claims possessed by them, and which, like the Gold Run property, had no natural outlet for getting rid of the tailings derived from the lower and richer gravel. This tunnel is now a considerable way in, and when completed will not be very far from, though not in a direct line with, this company's claims. From a survey recently made it was found that a branch tunnel from the shaft now being sunk on this company's property would intersect the tunnel now being driven at a distance of about 800 ft., and would cost about 6000. A provisional agreement has been made with the Miner's Ditch Company on favourable terms, which would enable this company when a branch tunnel has been driven to wash through the Miner's Ditch Company's tunnel, and thus enable them to pipe away its own lower gravel down to the bed-rock. A few of the largest shareholders have agreed to provide nearly half of the money required if the body of the shareholders will come forward and subscribe for the residue; it is proposed to raise the sum by debentures for three years bearing interest at the rate of 20, per cent. per annum.

Cape Copper, 23½ to 27½; the profits for 1873 amounted to 49,000, as against 73,000, the previous year, and the price realised 15s. 6d. against 16s. 1d. per unit; the causes of this serious falling off of profit are regarded as either exceptional or beyond control, while the improvements and economies effected, and the satisfactory manner in which the mine continues to open out, are considered likely to operate in time to prevent any diminution of dividends, at all events for some time to come, unless some unforeseen circumstances shall happen, or the price of copper fall below current quotations. The mining operations for the current year so far have been satisfactory; some delay arose during the first two months by the re-



74	53	00	Tregoning and Co.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>EACH COMPANY'S PURCHASE.</b></p>			
Politho and Sons	.....Tons	7	10
Williams, Harvey, and Co.	.....	5	0
aubuz and Co.	.....	4	0
Tregoning and Co.	.....	3	15
Redruth Smelting Company	.....	4	15
Calenick Smelting Co.	.....Tons	5	10
Charlestown Smelting Company	.....	5	5
		<b>Total</b>	<b>55 15</b>



## CHEAP MINERAL RAILWAYS.

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## Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**QUOTATIONS FOR MINE SHARES.**—We have frequently stated that, with regard to the quotations of many mine shares, it would be impossible to sell them at the quotations given in the Share List—or, indeed, to effect a sale at any price whatever in the market; yet, as the transactions are vouched for as having taken place, we are bound to record the prices as business done. It should be understood, however, that the prices are only those obtained by the promoters or others in a similar position from the public.

**SCALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.**—Our charge for general advertisements is—for six lines and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, 8d. Average, 12 words per line.

**Received.**—"D. R." (Colorado)—"H. D. H."—"H. S." (Utah)—"W. H."—"Another Shareholder" (Clee Hill Colliery) should attend next meeting—"X. Y. Z."—"Shareholder" (Van Consoles) should write to the secretary—"W. J. T." (West Great Work)—"C. G. L."—"Yes"—"Tin." The particulars will appear next week.

**AMERICAN SUBSCRIBERS.**—In reply to several enquiries, it may be stated that subscribers in the United States can be supplied with the *Mining Journal*, post free, at the price of \$8 50c. gold per annum, payable in advance, by remitting to Mr. D. Van Nostrand, publisher, and importer of scientific books, &c., Murray-street, New York; or, direct to our Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

## THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 11, 1874.

## OUR EXPORTS OF COAL.

That the very high price of coal which prevailed during the whole of last year would be sure eventually to seriously affect our exports we pointed out at the time when colliery owners were charging their foreign customers 20s. and 25s. per ton, exclusive of freight. The opinions we then expressed on several occasions have been fully confirmed by a parliamentary paper just issued, showing the quantity and declared value of the fuel exported to foreign countries during 1873. Nothing appeared to be more certain than that those countries importing large quantities of coal from England, yet with vast stores of their own untouched, would not be inclined to pay a very high price for it when they could get their own much cheaper. It is, therefore, by no means surprising to find that our exports have fallen off, owing to the opening out of continental and other coal fields in different parts of the world. Consequently, we find that whilst in 1872 our exports of coal were 12,712,231 tons, last year they had fallen to 12,077,507 tons. As might be expected, there was a most material difference in the cost, for whilst the declared value of the heaviest tonnage was 9,858,418*l.*, for the other it was 12,370,638*l.* Amongst those countries now engaged in opening out their own coal fields Russia appears to be one of the foremost. In 1872 the exports of coal to Russia were 771,255 tons, and in 1873 they were only 694,168 tons. Some of the Russian coal is of excellent quality, and last year there was sent from the Don Mines and Hughes's Factory, near Bakmet, to Nicolaieff alone 27,000 tons, the largest quantity ever sent there from the mines alluded to. The coal from Hughes's Factory, for steam purposes especially, is said to be fully equal, if not superior, to that of South Wales. A line of railway, it appears, is being constructed from Hughes's mines, connecting them with the main system, and when completed it is expected that the coal at Nicolaieff will not cost more than from 21s. to 22s. per ton, whilst it is more than probable that a considerable tonnage of coal will be sent from that port to the countries reached through the Suez Canal. In connection with Russia, we may say that at the south-western extremity of Poland there are some of the most valuable seams of coal in Europe, one of them being 16 yds. in thickness. It will, therefore, be evident that the requirements of Russia, so far as English coal is concerned, must decline even more than they have already done. Germany, another of our best customers, is now engaged in developing her mineral wealth, and drawing less from this country, for whilst our exports to that country in 1872 were 2,074,622 tons, in 1873 they were only 1,627,683 tons.

Hamburg is the principal port for receiving supplies, which last year amounted to about 796,000 tons, against 928,000 tons in the previous year. In Bohemia, Silesia, Hanover, and other parts of the German empire, independent of the well-known Saarbrück field, there are hundreds of miles of coal now in a fair way of being opened out to a much greater extent than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine Prussian Conservative in favour of native industry, and of keeping the gold at home. In the same direction we find that even the comparatively small kingdom of Denmark appears to have found an easier market than England for the purchase of coal, for we find that we exported 43,580 tons less to that country in 1873 than we did during the previous year. Turkey, too, promises to be nearly independent of us for her supplies of fuel. In 1872 our exports there were 290,019 tons, whilst last year they were only 223,437 tons. It is the fashion to speak disparagingly of that country and its people, but there are now symptoms of a change that will put the finances of the Sultan in a more healthy state than they have been. In the official reports recently published by the Foreign Office relating to the coal trade on the Continent, &c., we find that there is a project on foot for a railway through Bosnia, which has led to some attention being paid to the minerals in that province. Two gentlemen of position—Messrs. SIZE and FALKNER—it appears have made proposals for the concession to them of the minerals that may be found within 30 miles of the proposed line of railway. Engineers and other professional men have gone over a great deal of the ground, and they have reported that the valley of Bosnia is one enormous coal bed. Here we have, where one might have least expected it, a field teeming with riches, and likely to be broken into before long.

Leaving Europe and crossing the Atlantic, we find that the United States for years past has been increasing her production of coal from her immense field, so that the exports from England are falling off; not only so, however, but she is now competing with us for the trade in several markets. In 1866 our exports to the States were 123,392 tons, in 1872 they were 108,105 tons, and last year they declined to 87,641 tons. America also appears to be taking from us some of the trade we formerly did with the foreign West Indies, for our exports to there fell from 301,323 tons in 1872 to 259,656 tons last year. In British North America it appears that the coal fields of Nova Scotia are supplanting us, and are likely to do so to a much greater extent than they have yet done. This will be evident when we look at the fact that whilst we sent to our North American possessions in 1872 no less than 175,902 tons, last year the quantity had fallen to 130,562 tons. At present we are sending a good deal of coal to Brazil, although in that country there are very valuable seams, some of those in the Sierra Parana being from 17 feet to 25 feet in thickness. Some of those valuable deposits are about to be opened out, and in all probability will pay much better than is the case with regard to the mines in which the precious metals are being sought for, some of which up to the present time have yielded nothing but disappointment.

The above facts, taken in connection with the many new collieries

now being opened out in all parts of the kingdom, cannot lead to any other conclusion than that we must expect to see our exports of coal diminish *pari passu* with our own increased power of production. We must, therefore, look forward to the price of coal being much lower than it now is—in all probability as low as it was in 1871, when it was at least 5s. per ton less than it is at present.

## INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The course of railway affairs in British India is just now favourable. The traffics of the great guaranteed networks have been increasing in some instances, and this encouraging result has, of course, a tendency to stimulate the energies of the Indian authorities in the prosecution of new State lines. Hence there has been a very satisfactory increase in our exports of railway iron to British India to May 31 this year. In the first five months of this year we sent our great Indian dependencies 22,662 tons of this *matériel*, while the corresponding exports in the same direction in the corresponding period of 1873 amounted to 7465 tons, and in the corresponding period of 1872 to 4485 tons. The increase in the exports is still continuing, the shipments of railway iron to British India in May having been 5127 tons, while in May, 1873, they did not exceed 1918 tons, and in May, 1872, 1762 tons.

The experience which has been acquired during the past year in connection with the principal guaranteed line—the East Indian—has been of the most satisfactory character. The company in the second half of 1873 not only swung clear of the guarantee of interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum given by the Indian Treasury upon its share and debenture capital, but it was enabled to repay 52,344*l.* in respect of previous advances on the part of the Indian Government in fulfilment of its interest guarantee. The gross traffic receipts of the East Indian in 1873 were 2,579,114*l.*, against 2,437,914*l.* in 1872; and the net earnings of last year were 1,609,689*l.*, against 1,432,185*l.* in 1872. The working expenses of the East Indian system have thus been reduced, while the traffic receipts have increased; in the second half of 1873 they were brought down to 38.20 per cent., against 44.39 per cent. in the corresponding six months of 1872. Considering the extent of line which has to be traversed by trains on the East Indian, the moderation in the ratio of the working expenses to the traffic receipts is truly remarkable. It may be interesting to note that in consequence of the construction of what is known as the Chord line, the coal traffic of the East Indian has materially increased during the last few months. It is also satisfactory to learn that the quality of the coal raised at Kurhurballee, at the end of a branch leading from the Chord line, may be taken to be about 25 per cent. better than that of coal found in pits to which the company formerly went for its coal in the neighbourhood of Ranegunge. It is equally pleasing to find that Kurhurballee coal has been taken in some quantities from Calcutta for the use of the Madras Railway, and that it has gone to Singapore for gas manufacturing purposes. It is understood that Kurhurballee coal has also been taken from Calcutta to Bombay to be used as fuel by the cotton-spinning companies which have been established at Bombay. If all this is correct, the East Indian may become a still greater coal carrying line than it is at present, for no limits can yet be assigned to the importance of the rôle which East Indian coal may play in the development of the resources of the stagnant East.

Another guaranteed Indian railway company—the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi—has also reported progress during the last few days. This company is in a far less favourable financial plight than the East Indian, but still its affairs have been improving to some extent during the last few months. The traffic has increased, and the ratio of the working expenses to the current income of the company, which once approached 100 per cent., has now been brought down to a little over 64 per cent. The receipts of the Great Southern of India also presented an important advance last year, having been carried to 102,013*l.*, as compared with 73,997*l.* in 1872, showing the large augmentation of 28,017*l.* last year. There was some increase in the working charges, as was not at all unnatural; but still the net receipts of the undertaking last year were 51,304*l.*, as compared with 32,224*l.* in 1872; and the ratio of the working expenses to the traffic receipts declined in 1873 to 49.70 per cent., as compared with 56.45 per cent. in 1872. The expenditure of the company on the maintenance of its way and works was 37*l.* less in 1873 than in 1872, although during the past year the company chartered and dispatched 16 ships from this country loaded with upwards of 17,000 tons of permanent way *matériel* and stores. Some, and in fact the greater part of this permanent way *matériel* was, however, required for the southern extension of the line from Trichinopoly to Tuticorin and Tinnevely. We need not continue these details; sufficient facts have been cited to show that the Indian railway interest is increasing in importance and prosperity, and that it is likely to prove, in consequence, a valuable customer for our iron.

**ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.**—A meeting of the Council of the Royal School of Mines was held on Saturday, at the Jernyn-street Museum, at which the reports of the examinations of the students connected with that institution were received and considered, and the prizes awarded. The following gentlemen received the diploma of "Associate of the Royal School of Mines":—

Mining, Metallurgical, and Geological division: S. A. HILL and W. SAISE.

Mining and Metallurgical division: R. COWPER, A. R. GUERARD, and C. LLOYD MORGAN.

Metallurgical division: W. PEARCE.

Geological division: A. R. WILLIS and W. FRECHVILLE.

The two Royal Scholarships of 15*l.* each for first year's students were awarded to Henry Louis and E. Fisher Pittman. The Duke of Cornwall's Scholarship was awarded to A. R. Willis, and the Royal Scholarship of 25*l.* to W. F. Lowe. The Edward Forbes medal and prize of books were awarded to A. R. Willis. The De la Beche medal and prize of books to C. Lloyd Morgan. The Murchison medal and prize of books to A. R. Willis.

**EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES.**—The Select Committee appointed to enquire into the law relating to the keeping, carriage, and importation of gunpowder, nitroglycerine, ammunition, fireworks, and other substances of an explosive nature, state in their report that the existing law fails adequately to protect the public, and they recommend the framing of a new Act, the manufacture of gunpowder being made the subject of separate provisions. They advise that for the manufacture and storage of explosive substances—"common" or "special"—licenses should be issued according to the degree of risk involved; that no person shall sell or deal in explosives unless he holds a license to manufacture, keep, or import such explosives; and that no explosives shall be imported without a "special" license. It is proposed that provisions of a similar kind shall be applied to the carriage of explosives. Holders of "special" licenses would also do well to draw up "special" rules if required to do so by the Secretary of State for the conduct of the business; and it is suggested that Inspectors shall have increased powers given them for insisting on the effective execution of the law.

**COAL AND IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.**—Under the title of the Michigan and Ohio Railway a new line has been projected, 400 miles in length, and having its two terminal points at Grand Haven, opposite the city of Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan, and Portsmouth, on the Ohio river. It is urged by the promoters that this line will open up rich coal and iron ore beds in the south-eastern portion of the State of Ohio, which have hitherto been entirely neglected in consequence of the lack of cheap and rapid transportation. The death is announced of Mr. Asa Whitney, who attained considerable reputation in connection with the manufacture of car wheels upon a new principle—that of annealing them after casting them in chill. The construction of a line of railway from Salt Lake to Conville is in contemplation; the new line will connect the Union Pacific with sundry coal fields. The anthracite coal movement of Pennsylvania to June 6 this year amounted to 7,439,121 tons, against 7,570,381 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, showing a decrease this year of 139,959

tons. The bituminous coal movement of Pennsylvania to June 6 this year amounted to 1,253,259 tons, against 1,241,460 tons in 1873, showing an increase this year amounting to 11,799 tons.

In another column we publish the advertisement of Messrs. Maxwell, Hendrie, and Co., mining and mechanical engineers, Mr. Maxwell has been known to us for many years. Both gentlemen have had large experience in the mining districts of the Pacific Coast, and business of the nature which they are prepared to take may be safely entrusted to them.

## EXPERIMENTS WITH DYNAMITE.

Some exceedingly interesting and satisfactory experiments with Dynamite took place on Tuesday, at the Mount Sorrel Granite Quarry. This quarry is by far the largest in Leicestershire, and measures from end to end nearly half-a-mile. The stone procured from this noted quarry is used for mill-stones, masonry, kerbs, and road-making. When in full work there are nearly 600 men and boys employed, and some idea may be formed of the quantity of stone blasted when we say that a short time ago 11½ cwt. weight of blasting-powder was used in one blast. Mr. C. H. B. Hambly, the indefatigable general manager of these extensive works, escorted the party to the quarry, amongst whom were Mr. Geo. Baker, Mr. Geo. Gilbert, Mr. John Downie (manager to the British Dynamite Company), Mr. Thos. Johnson (Midland agent for the Dynamite Company, Dudley), Mr. John Ault (sub-agent, Eastwood, Nottingham), and numerous others.

The proceedings commenced by experimenting on a large block of hard granite. A hole 5 in. deep by 1 in. diameter having been churned in the stone, a small Dynamite cartridge 3 in. long by 1 in. diameter was primed with cap and fuse and placed into it, a little clay being put over the top; the fuse was lighted, the shot fired, and on the return of the visitors the mass of granite was found to be broken into atoms. It was then proposed to try the Dynamite on a much larger piece of granite. The foreman of the quarry, Mr. Geo. Baker, on being asked what depth of hole he should churn in this stone for power, said about 30 in. A hole 8 in. deep by ½ in. diameter was then churned in the huge mass, and a small Dynamite cartridge dropped into it; the shot was fired, the result being that the block of granite was completely shattered. It was clearly seen by those present—and, indeed, acknowledged—that this hole had saved something like 24 in. of labour.

After several more successful experiments of the above class, it was clearly proved that a less quantity of Dynamite than a cartridge would do the work satisfactorily, consequently a single cartridge was divided into two parts, so as to make two shots of it. Two pieces of granite having been chosen, the half-cartridges were rammed home, and a little clay being placed over the top of them the charges were fired, and the stones were found to be broken into pieces. Several large pieces of stone were then broken by simply placing a cartridge on the surface. To show that Dynamite in itself is perfectly harmless from fire and concussion, several cartridges were touched with a match, the result being that they burned slowly away. Cartridges were then jerked against the side of the quarry with great force, to show that severe concussion would not explode Dynamite.

The next experiment was what we may honestly call the best of the lot, from the fact that the hole was filled up with water before the charge was inserted. The great advantage Dynamite claims over other explosives is that the more water it has to contend with the better the result. In this instance, a breast hole, 8 ft. long by 3 in. diameter, was filled up with water, 12 Dynamite cartridges, 1½ in. diameter and 3 in. long, were gently rammed home through the water with a wooden hammer, the fuse was lighted, and the charge fired, and it was estimated that upwards of 45 tons of stone dropped.

The next experiment was firing two holes together, one a breast-hole 12 ft. long by 3 in. diameter, and the other a vertical shot 12 ft. 6 in. long, by 3 in. diameter. In the first 2 lbs. of Dynamite, or about 20 small cartridges, were placed; in the last one about 1½ lb. of Dynamite, or about 15 cartridges, were put in; after the two holes had been charged with Dynamite several buckets of water were poured into them, instead of ramming. These charges were so arranged that the breast shot should explode first, and the vertical shot afterwards, so as to bring down and undermine the stone to make play for the vertical shot. The fuses were fired, and the breast shot being the first to explode, went off with a terrific crash, bringing down and rending an enormous lot of stone. The vertical shot followed, sweeping all before it. It would be impossible to form anything like an accurate idea of the quantity of stone dropped by these shots, but it is sufficient to say that the workmen will have something to work at before it is all cleared away.

This ending the day's experiments, the party was conveyed by the company's locomotive to Barrow-on-Soare, where they were kindly entertained to luncheon by Mr. C. H. B. Hambly, the general manager, who, in the course of his remarks, said he was highly pleased with the experiments he had seen that day with Dynamite, and he would lose no time in having it in use at the Mount Sorrel quarries. Mr. Thomas Johnson conducted the experiments.

## PROGRESSIVE MINING INVESTMENT.

It is well known that the Yorke Peninsula, in South Australia, has of late become the chief source whence the copper supplies of Australia have in recent years been drawn. The great results that were quickly attained at Wallaroo and Moonta, the productiveness of which has in no way diminished, naturally attracted attention to the neighbourhood as a rich copper-bearing district, and the progress that has been made by mines that have since been opened there is such as to encourage the belief that they are all dealing with lodes that are likely to become highly remunerative when fairly and fully developed. As bearing more particularly upon the interests of capitalists in this country, we think it desirable to call attention to the Kurilla Mine, belonging to the Yorke Peninsula Mining Company. This is one of the most promising of the progressive and improving mines to which we have just alluded. It possesses the advantage of close proximity to the Wallaroo and Moonta Mines. It has been very carefully dealt with, although with less energy than would have been the case had sufficient capital been at the command of the directors to enable them to work with that vigour and boldness which the possession of ample means always inspires. The mine has been examined by the best mining authorities in South Australia, and but one opinion has been expressed—that it is one of the most promising mining undertakings in that colony. At the time when operations were suspended, in September last for want of funds, a floor of ore 120 ft. in length had been laid bare in the bottom of the 25, to raise which sinking to the 35 and driving at that level were necessary. This was the third of a succession of floors of ore that had been met with, each one longer than the one above it. More machinery and expenditure being necessary before this ore in the bottom of the 25 could be raised, the directors now offer for subscription about 10,000*l.* of preference shares, the particulars of which will be found in another part of to-day's Journal. We would recommend investors in progressive mines to take the trouble to peruse the statements made in connection with these shares, as we believe there are few mining undertakings of a similar character possessing so many elements of success, or which are more worth their attention.

We may mention that, irrespective of the Kurilla Mine, the company possess a considerable amount of landed property, containing, it is believed, good mines for future development; that the railway terminus from Adelaide is situated upon one of them, which, moreover, adjoins the celebrated Burra Burra Mine, the renewed working of which is not only becoming profitable to its owners, but is adding to the value, present and prospective, of the adjoining Bon Accord property, belonging to the Yorke Peninsula Mining Company, and which forms one of the properties upon which the principal and interest of the shares now offered are preferentially secured. The directors in London and the committee in Adelaide are connected with undertakings many of which are known for their substantial and remunerative character, and they have worked in overcoming diffi-



culties in a manner which shows that their confidence in the future of the company is as great as their determination to develop a paying mine for the benefit of English investors.

#### GOLD IN WALES.

This attractive and ticklish subject is again cropping up in the Principality, "where there is gold," no doubt, and in some places, probably, in abundance. As to the broad fact of there being auriferous minerals of great richness to be found in Merionethshire, some very interesting specimens may be seen in the mineralogical department of the British Museum; and the past history of Welsh gold mining appears to be carefully summarised in "Ure's Dictionary of Arts," &c. (6th edition); also contained in reports of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*.

The Office of Woods and Forests, on behalf of the Crown, has obtained payment of large sums as royalty on gold raised in Merionethshire, and it would be absurd to suppose that there is not as much gold in the mountains as has been taken out.

It was published by a statistician, and uncontradicted at the time, that the value of the gold yield of the Clozau Mountain alone considerably more than covered the costs of working the whole of the Welsh gold schemes put together—deceptive, abortive, and otherwise. This may not, perhaps, have been actually the case, but one fact is clear—namely, that some thousands of ounces of gold were legitimately raised and sold during the last gold mania.

Upon reliable authority we have it stated that gold has been found in Merionethshire of various degrees of fineness, and under a great variety of circumstances. It has been found nearly pure, realising as much as 4l. 3s. 2d. per ounce; also argenteiferous, 16, 18, 19, and 22 carat fine; cupriferous, 18 carat fine, in crystals; crystallised and uncrystallised in the state of electrum (containing 20 per cent. of silver); arborescent and foliating in beautiful forms in thin films upon shale, schist, and slate, in grains and scales for miles along the banks of the Mawddach, in strings running through quartz, tarnished with sulphur, and looking like copper, in water-worn pieces of irregular form in the rivers and streamlets, in nuggets of several pennyweights each, in almost impalpably fine particles by washing in a few places in the mountains.

It has been found also associated with white, brown, ferruginous, calciferous, micaceous, and drusy quartz in exceedingly beautiful forms, in quartz-conglomerate, limestone, and chert. Also in calcite, barytes, gossan, mica, Lower Silurian shale, slate, and schist. In galena, copper pyrites, mispickel or mundic, marcassite, bismuthine, tetrahedrite, tetrachlorite, covellite, cuprite, and manganite, and very richly in black, brown, and purple zinc-blende. And very often the sportive royal metal has been found in the vulgar company of blende, copper, and iron pyrites, galena, quartz, &c., all together.

This looks an attractive bill of fare, but as journalists we merely reiterate the facts in a mineralogical point of view for what they may be worth to our readers.

#### TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

July 9.—There has been a large number of vessels in these rivers during the past week, and a considerable amount of business has been done. The downward tendency of prices has been stopped, as coalmasters cannot reduce further without making a reduction in wages, and this, although it has been keenly discussed, has not yet been resolved upon. Best steam coals are, therefore, still quoted at 18s. per ton, secondary sorts at 16s. per ton. Gas coals are 13s. per ton, and good house coals are 15s. per ton at the pit's mouth. The demand for coke and coking coal is extremely dull in South Durham; and short time has been resorted to at many of the works, and large stocks are also laid up at many places. The export coal trade has been exceptionally good during the present year; indeed, there has been a great increase as compared with the year 1873. The men at the Naworth Colliery, 600 in number, have struck. They received notice for a reduction of 16½ per cent. in their rates, and the notice expired on Friday last, when they struck.

The Chemical Trade has improved very considerably, and prices are much firmer; it is considered that this business is gradually working into a satisfactory position. The chemical works on the Tyne are the most extensive in the kingdom, and much injury is done by them to vegetation. It is, however, expected that the Act recently passed compelling the condensing of those noxious gases in the works will prove of great benefit by preventing the injurious effects now produced to vegetation over a large extent of country.

The directors of the North of England Iron and Coal Company (Limited) state in their report that they have seriously suffered from the signal failure of Danks's patent puddle-furnaces as originally constructed to yield the profitable results fairly to be expected from the statements of the patentee, corroborated as they were by the report of the commissioners appointed by the English iron trade to enquire into the working of the furnaces in America. Progress has since been made in adapting the furnaces to Mr. Crampton's system of heating by coal dust, and the directors feel confident that the alterations, improvements, and additions now being introduced by them will lead to the production of a quality of iron superior to any yet obtained from Cleveland ores, and to obtain profitable returns therefrom.

The quarterly meeting of the North of England Iron Trade was held at the Exchange on Tuesday. There did not appear to be much more interest exhibited than at an ordinary weekly meeting, though a few gentlemen were noticed to be present from Sheffield and the midland district, and also from Manchester, Glasgow, &c. There was, to a large extent, an absence of the models of machinery and other matters cognate to the trade which are usually exhibited. Whitwell's patent fire-brick stove, which we have previously described, was on exhibition. There was also a new economical fire-grate exhibited by Mr. Thomas Whitwell, which has various good properties, and is manufactured by the Coalbrookdale Company, in Shropshire. Notices were posted that the Cranston rock-drill was at work at the brass-foundry, near the Exchange, and many gentlemen went to see it. Mr. James Jennings, of Middleborough, showed some Algerian ore for smelting, which contained 50-55 per cent. of metallic iron, and some Spanish containing 44-48 per cent. These comprise all matters of interest which appeared in the hall. The tone of the trade was healthy. There was more firmness than for some weeks. The decline of rates, which appeared since the close of the strike, appears to be arrested, and makers quoted pig iron pretty firmly at—No. 1, 67s. 6d. to 70s.; No. 3, 62s. 6d.; No. 4, 58s. 6d. net cash. For future delivery less money was taken, and merchants were doing business on slightly easier terms for immediate business. The general feeling seemed to be in favour of a better state of affairs in the finished iron branches as to demand. Flat-bottomed rails have been sold at 8½, but ordinary sections are 8½ to 8½. Plates and other kinds of finished material remain about the same. The bar trade shows but little alteration. Coal and coke are somewhat firmer, on account of the impending strike which is expected in South Yorkshire.

**COLLIERY ENGINES, AND THE CONSUMPTION OF FUEL IN COLLIERY OPERATIONS.**—Since the great advance in the value of coals this question has naturally attracted much attention here, and although very few improved engines have as yet been introduced, improved boilers have in many cases been put in. The ordinary high-pressure engines generally employed at collieries are very rude machines, and colliery engineers hold that the consumption of coal by these engines amounts to 6 lbs. per horse-power per hour—that is, per horse-power indicated; but we have little doubt that the consumption in many cases where the old plain cylindrical boiler is used, and engines roughly constructed in the first instance and only badly kept up are employed, far exceeds this amount. It has, indeed, been stated by good authorities that 10 lbs. per horse-power per hour is consumed in many cases, and we have little doubt that this is correct; but if we take 6 lbs. per horse-power per hour it is evident that there is great necessity for the introduction of improved engines and boilers, when we compare the cost of fuel for working these engines with the actual cost of working improved engines and boilers now in use. The cost of fuel for working an ordinary colliery, including pumping, hauling, and winding, with the ordinary engines and boilers from a depth of 100 fms. may be taken at 25 tons per day, equal, at 7s. per ton, to 350l. per annum; and as we have engines everywhere suitable for performing the same work, those engines only consuming at the outside 2 lbs. per indicated horse-power per hour, it will be at once seen what a vast field we have here for the exercise of economy. In the case we have given, according to those results, saving would be effected of 2000l. per annum, which would, of

course, soon repay any expense incurred in carrying out improvements. We have lately seen working some engines and boilers manufactured by Messrs. John Bourne and Co., of Mark-lane, London, which are well deserving notice. These engines are of two distinct classes.—1. A compound engine, with high and low pressure cylinders.—2. Horizontal high pressure engine, a pair of cylinders with all the latest improvements, link motion, and worked expansively. The boilers are upright tubular, and many specialities are introduced in their construction. These engines and boilers are admirably suited for marine purposes, for pumping, winding, and hauling, and general mill work. They are generally geared engines, worked with a large spur-wheel and pinion, and in this form the greatest advantage is gained, as the engines are run at a high speed, and the drums, &c., comparatively slow. The first cost of the engines is thus comparatively small. But the engines are also constructed to work on the first motion, for the purpose of winding minerals and men in shafts, &c., and, of course, for this purpose the size of the engines depends upon the load required to be lifted and the depth of the shaft.

**VALUABLE INVENTION.**—The cage at Thristlington Colliery was pulled up against the pulleys, and the accident would probably have been attended with loss of the lives of the men who were being brought to bank at the time, but for a simple but exceedingly valuable contrivance provided by the owners of the colliery. This consists of a spring, which is confined in a box, the latter being fastened by a copper rivet, and the whole being fixed in the uprights below the pulleys. If the cage is pulled up to the latter, it at once cuts the copper rivet, releases the spring, and the latter not only uncouples the rope, but supports the cage in its position, and prevents it slipping down the shaft again. This was the result on Tuesday night; the rope on being uncoupled flew round and round in the air before reaching the drum, and the men, after sitting in the cage below the pulley for about half-an-hour, were safely brought down. During the time the above colliery has been working, about three years, the cage is stated to have been pulled to the pulleys about half-a-dozen times, and on each occasion the spring has prevented loss of life.

#### REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

July 9.—An additional proof of the substantial and assured character of the turn of the tide upon which we have been of late congratulating ourselves is supplied this week by the Dolcoath account. A profit of 2240l. on three months as matters are is no bad amount, and all the better since it is a certain prelude to more to come. The "staying powers" of Dolcoath are really marvellous, and years hence it still bids fair to hold the position which for years it has held. At the meeting a statement of a satisfactory general character was made by Mr. Cartwright, who presided, with reference to Australian tin. Mr. Cartwright has been informed by a gentleman who has returned from that country that most of the easily available tin to be found there has been worked away, and that to operate upon the lodes would be a very expensive business. This is what we have said all along, and many people who got frightened by the Australian "flash-in-the-pan" must now be seriously regretting that their wisdom had not come until after the fact. The world cannot do without tin, nor without Cornish tin either.

Were we dealing with a commodity subject in all respects to the ordinary rules of commercial life we should say that the next fortnight would witness a rise in the tin standard. The chances are that it will, what with the lowness of the stocks, and what with the improved aspect of affairs in relation to the tin-plate trade; but who can say when it shall please those who have the reins of power in their hands to move. The one thing for adventurers to bear in mind is that a rise should be near at hand, and act accordingly.

The announcement that Capt. Josiah Thomas was likely to take the management of West Seton has, perhaps not unnaturally, been the cause of some controversy. It is impossible that one man can look into all the details of several concerns, but it is quite within the power of an experienced miner like Capt. Josiah Thomas to give several mines the benefit of his experience; and seeing what Dolcoath has done, and is doing, we do not at all wonder that such overtures are made.

It seems rather doubtful whether the Rating Bill, to which the county looked forward to settle the much-agitated question of the rating of mines, will pass this session after all, for Parliament is giving us a great deal more talk than absolute work. The Bill might and ought to have been passed last year, and it would, too, but for certain obstructive crotchets, for which the county now suffers, in common with the mining districts of Devon.

Railway development in the West is rapid. This week a new branch line from the South-Western Railway to Sidmouth has been opened; next week the South-Western extension from Barnstaple to Ilfracombe will be opened; next month, it is said, the Devon and Cornwall link from Okehampton to Telpool will be completed; recently, too, the Midland extension from Bath to Evercreech has been opened for traffic, and this is likely to be productive of great benefit to the West, not merely in the matter of facilitating ordinary traffic, but in opening up the Radstock coal field; the St. Ives line is making rapid progress; and that from Perran to Truro will be soon, it is said, in hand.

We do not recollect to have seen a more valuable report and proceedings of the Miners' Association than that for 1873 just completed. Some of the papers are of unusual excellence, and have already been referred to in the *Mining Journal*. The chief are "Recent improvements in the construction of Jordan's patent combustion boilers," and "Further notices of rock-drilling machinery," by Mr. T. B. Jordan. "On the use of concrete for making leads and water courses," "On the amalgamation of gold ores in Italy," and "Notes on some new uranium ores from Saxony," by Dr. Le Neve Foster, F.G.S. "On an apparatus for condensing the fumes of sulphur and arsenic," by Mr. S. T. Rowe, P.I.D. "Remarks on cross sections of Carn Brea Hill and its neighbourhood," by Capt. Maynard. "On the Great Perran iron lode," by Mr. J. H. Collins, F.G.S. "On the elvan courses, greenstone, and sandstones of Cornwall, with remarks on their associated minerals," by Mr. A. M. Barnett.

#### REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

July 8.—The price of warrants on Wednesday and Thursday last was nominally 75s., but on Friday as high as 77s. 6d. was paid. This week a few transactions have taken place from 76s. 6d. to 77s. 6d., closing this afternoon at the latter price. The amount of speculative business being done is exceedingly limited. The general demand continues quiet, but as the makers are very bare of stock, some iron is again going out of store. We quote No. 1, g.m.b., 80s.; No. 3, 78s.; No. 1, special brand, 90s. to 102s. 6d.

SHIPMENTS.	
Week ending July 5, 1873	Tons 11,680
Week ending July 4, 1874	6,112
Decrease	5,568
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1873	139,334
Imports of Middlesbrough pig iron into Grangemouth:—	
For the week ending July 4, 1874	Tons 1,501
For the week ending July 5, 1873	430
Increase	1,071
Total increase for 1874	31,269

The Pig Iron market has now the appearance of righting itself, prices having fallen to a trade standard, at which merchants may safely engage in business. During last month store iron was increased by some 7000 tons, partly by "Bears" to cover sales, and partly by makers to participate in the high price of warrants ruling. Since the 29th ult. these same stocks have been reduced 4500 tons, and as the make continues small and there is little available iron in makers' hands, any improvement in the demand may exercise considerable influence on prices. It may be noted that present shipments will have to be supplied principally from store, and as there are not yet more than 75 furnaces in blast any extra demand would speedily reduce the present reserve of 37,500 tons to nil.

Nothing but the most menage transactions are taking place in bar-iron, and it is impossible to say at what prices, each firm quoting a price for themselves. Some spare orders for bars, rods, and pipes and castings are being run off for ports in the South of Europe, India, and Germany. In machinery there is more doing, and an iron ship with its machinery complete has been sent to Rotterdam as freight, value at 120,000l.

Coals are now greatly more plentiful than purchasers, and rates are rapidly falling. Our prices are now competing successfully with

Ayrshire for shipping descriptions, but there is only a limited demand. Steam and household coal range from 9s. 3d. to 12s. 6d., according to quality and port of shipment; smithy, 18s.; gas coal from 20s. to 44s.; and Boghead from 60s. to 77s. 6d. for Russell's.

With the exception of a few obstinate spirits who will not take Mr. Macdonald's advice, the colliers (with the exception of certain districts in Ayrshire) are resuming work on the masters' terms, with the probability of being again visited with a further reduction. At a mass meeting held in Hamilton on Monday resolutions were passed in favour of maintaining the strike in the limited dimensions to which it has shrunk, and a partial lock-out has had to be enforced in Ayrshire.

The Hamilton colliers are so confident of success that they ultimately resolved yesterday to continue the struggle till New Year's Day, and then, if necessary, to open a new contract to carry it on for another year.

**IMPORTANT PATENT FOR ENGINEERS.**—Yesterday in the Outer House of the Court of Session before Lord Mackenzie evidence was commenced to be led in an action by Monsieur Lobstein, doctor of sciences in Paris, against Charles Randolph, engineer, and Walter McLellan, iron merchant, in Glasgow. Pursuer states that defenders agreed to acquire from him his patent metallurgical electro-chemical process for coating and plating metals and ornamenting them, and he asks them in virtue of said agreement to form a company for working said invention, and to pay him 25,000l., and also to give him 25,000 paid up shares in said company. The defenders state that the assurances of the pursuer, on the faith of which they entered into the agreement, having been proved to be false and incorrect, and that the process described as a new invention possessed no novelty, utility, or economy, and was of no commercial value or advantage such as represented by the pursuer, they were not bound to implement their obligations. The case is expected to occupy several days.

**IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF BLACKBAND IRONSTONE.**—Notwithstanding the opinion that has been so often expressed regarding the exhaustion of the famous blackband ironstone deposit in the district of Airdrie, that in which it was first discovered by Mr. David Mushet about the beginning of the present century, there is still an occasional fresh patch of it found to the advantage alike of the lessee and the proprietor of the land in which it occurs. We are informed that another valuable seam of this mineral has just been found on the estate of Rosedale, near Airdrie, the property of Major Gerard, the lessee of which is Major Jackson, of Coats Ironworks, Coatbridge. It was generally believed that the mineral was entirely absent from the ground leased by Major Jackson, in consequence of that portion of the estate having been upheaved at some former period of the earth's history, and the consequent denudation of its upper seams of coal and ironstone. But from recent borings and surveying it now transpires that the seam of Mushet blackband ironstone is distributed over an area of from 20 to 25 acres. Of course, the well known layer of slaty band ironstone of the district also occurs in its ordinary position, and it, as well as the blackband seam, is to be worked. It is understood that, besides being of excellent quality, Major Jackson's "find" of blackband ironstone generally attains a thickness of about 12 in. wherever it has been found to exist.

#### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

July 9.—The Quarterly Meetings of the Iron Trade have been held in both divisions of the county. At the North Staffordshire ironmasters' meeting, which was held at the Queen's Hotel, Hanley, Mr. Wragge presided, and the attendance was unusually large. Business in all the leading branches was reported in an unsatisfactory state, both as to the extent of demand and the remuneration afforded by the output. After a long discussion, it was unanimously resolved—"That the present condition of the coal and ironstone trades of North Staffordshire, and the serious reduction in prices which has taken place, render imperatively necessary a further reduction of 20 per cent. in miners' wages if the works are to be kept in operation; that the employers are desirous of continuing the friendly relations with their workmen which have for a long period existed, and they are willing that a deputation of 12 employers shall meet an equal number of workmen, in order that the former may point out the necessity for the step now decided upon." A general notice has, in accordance with this resolution, been given to terminate all contracts and prices at collieries and ironworks at the expiration of 14 days. The market, alike in regard to iron, coal, and ironstone, was declared to be in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory condition.

The Wolverhampton quarterly meeting of ironmasters was fairly attended, but only a moderate business was transacted. The declaration of prices was reserved until the meeting in Birmingham, in the hope that by that time something definite would be known as to the probable adjustment of matters with the coalmasters and the miners. The mediation of the Mayor of Birmingham (Mr. Joseph Chamberlain) has happily proved successful in bringing the strike in the Cannock Chase district to a close, and this week upwards of 7000 miners have resumed work. The settlement of the dispute in the South Staffordshire district will, it is feared, not be so easily accomplished. An adjourned meeting has been fixed for to-morrow (Friday) evening, but the result will not be known until after this *Journal* has gone to press. The Chillington Iron Company's miners have resumed work at the reduction, and at other collieries the lack of men is not so much complained of as the lack of orders. The price of coal is irregular, with a tendency towards ease. Forge coal is quoted 12s. 6d. to 15s. per ton, according to quality. The iron trade is without any special feature. Pig-iron is offering at 3l. 10s. to 3l. 15s. for common cinder, and proportionately for other qualities. Messrs. Siley and Urwich (Willehall) are re-lighting one of their blast-furnaces, and the number blowing in the district will now be 46 out of 153 bluffs.

A rumour is afloat to the effect that another finished-iron work on the Wolverhampton side of the district will shortly be taken over by a joint-stock company to be formed for the purpose.

Mr. Mackie, the general superintendent of the Patent Cotton Gunpowder Works, at Faversham, has been experimenting with the new explosive in the mines of the Earl of Dudley, and in other parts of the coal field. There was no mistake about the results. The men handled it, charged the holes, and fired the charges with alacrity and delight, and fired it their own way, and finally without any detonation at all. Whether in greenstone or iron band, clench or coal, it did its work magnificently, and the closest headings could be and were entered instantly after the blasts: 1½ lb. of the strongest stuff was, after the trials, put in a box and closed down, and set alight to by Mr. Mackie, to show the safety with which the cotton gunpowder can be stored in a magazine. It simply floated away with a bright yellow flame, and did not even set fire to the box. There was a lunch after the experiment, when the highest praise was given by the miners and men to the new explosive, and every success heartily wished it. Samples were freely left for further trial, and the frank and open opportunities of its personal use which were afforded added to the confidence in its safety and simplicity.

The market for shares in local coal, iron, and other manufacturing companies continues more or less depressed. Chillington Iron (Limited) stand at 5½; J. Bagnall and Sons (Limited) 6½; Pelsall Coal and Iron, 4 dis.; Cannock and Huntington Colliery, 2 prem.; Patent Shaft and Axle, 5 prem.; Ivy House and Northwood Colliery, 1 dis.; Sandwell Park Colliery (A. and B.), 980 buyers.

The quarterly meeting at Birmingham on Thursday was largely and influentially attended, and although the business was not of average extent a considerable number of orders changed hands. Earl Dudley, Messrs. Barrow, and Messrs. Bagnall have reduced their prices 2l. per ton, making the standard for marked bars 12l. (with the usual 12s. 6d. extra for Earl Dudley's) throughout the district. The firms who had previously renounced the 14l. standard, such as Messrs. Thorneycroft and Co. (who quoted 12l. three months ago), are not making any further alteration, and second-class iron is without change; ordinary sheets and plates were indeed a shade firmer to-day. Best pigs are down 10s. to 15s. per ton, the standard for Lillieshall brand, which virtually rules the market, being 5l. 15s., against 6l. 10s. Forest of Dean pigs were freely offered at a reduction of 12s. 6d. per ton, and hematites were proportionately lower. Complaints were made by the ironmasters present as to the continued high price of coal, and the great injury being thereby inflicted on the trade.

Among the exhibits in the Birmingham Town Hall to-day we noticed the following:—A new pit aneroid barometer, by Messrs. Ash and Son, Birmingham. The finger of this barometer is attached to a rack lever, which connects with a nickel-silver vacuum tube. The change of atmosphere upon this tube cause it to contract or expand, and it moves the lever upon which the finger is suspended, thus indicating the rise or fall upon the dial. A pocket watch aneroid was also exhibited. This most ingenious piece of mechanism possesses all the advantages of a barometer, as noted above, besides indicating the height of mountains or the depth of pits. On the out-



side edge of the dial is a "vernier." By placing the latter on a level with the finger, and counting the number of tenths the finger has moved from its position, the height or depth may be readily calculated.

#### REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

The mining districts in both South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire were in a very agitated state on Wednesday, some thousands of the men marching home from the pits with their tools on their shoulders, anathematising not only their late employers but the secretaries of the Miners' Association and the executive as well, to whom all the blame of the position of the masters is attributed. The proceedings of the officials of the Association have undoubtedly been most extraordinary, as have those of some of the delegates as well. A fortnight ago a special delegate meeting was convened for the purpose of considering what reduction should be submitted to. It was agreed by a considerable majority that the members of the Association should only concede a reduction of 10 per cent. on the wages paid previous to October, 1871. It was then considered that the question was settled. But another meeting was called for Monday last, when the decision of the previous one was by some means negatived by a small majority, and a resolution was carried agreeing to a reduction of 10 per cent. on the gross earnings. This gave the greatest dissatisfaction, and many of the delegates were charged with having voted in opposition to the wishes of the majority of the men they were supposed to represent. Yesterday about 10,000 men struck work, in most instances bringing out their picks, hammers, shovels, &c. At Lund Hill the men jointly left the workings in high glee, taking their tools with them. At Wombwell Main the same was the case, although it was understood that at a meeting of the men on Monday it was agreed by the casting vote of the chairmen to accept a reduction of 10 per cent. on the gross earnings, in opposition to 10 per cent. on the prices of 1871. At the Oaks Colliery, now the property of Messrs. Crompton and Co., of the Cyclops Works, an order has also been issued for a reduction of 10 per cent. on the gross earnings, and the men struck yesterday, according to a resolution come to the previous evening. How this will affect the works alluded to, while the same many hundreds of tons weekly, remains to be seen. At Mavesmire Main, Whitwell, At Monk Bretton an open-air meeting of the men was held, when it was agreed to strike work and bring out their tools. This was done yesterday, few of the men showing any regret whatever for leaving their employment. At Worsbrough Bridge the men came out, but left their tools at the bottom, agreeing to a request on the part of the employer. The men at Greaseborough have agreed to a reduction of 10 per cent. on the gross earnings, but have come out. At several other collieries, including Cpt. Clarke's, the men left yesterday. On the other hand, the notices of the men at Edmond's and Stafford Main do not expire until Friday, whilst those at Darfield Main have another week to run. The Woolley Colliery is going on as usual, and is not likely to start. Messrs. Craik have shown no disposition to close their pits, which will be kept going on the terms agreed to by the men at the conference held a fortnight ago. Willow Bank Colliery is in the same position, as are several others. Mr. Lodge, of Darlton, has agreed with his men, and on Tuesday, in driving through Cawthorne, he was met by a large body of miners, who gave him quite an ovation. Yesterday there was a meeting of the men employed at the Silkstone Main Colliery and some of the directors, when it was agreed that the men should continue to work on the 10 per cent. reduction from 1871 prices. The colliery, it may be said, has just changed hands, having been purchased from Mr. Haworth by the London Coal Consumers Company. It will thus be seen that the reduction of 12½ per cent. on the gross earnings of the men is already repudiated by a good many colliery owners. As considerable misapprehension exists as to what the 12½ per cent. actually means, and how far it will bear on the price of coal to the consumer, the statement of some of the collieries as to the present wages will show how it is likely to affect both. In the Thick colliery, known as the Barnsley seam, being from 7 to 9 ft. thick, the price paid to a collier for cutting, and to his hurrier for taking it on to the road, will average not more than 1s. 10d. per ton. Consequently, a reduction of 12½ per cent. would affect the miner and his hurrier by less than 3d. per ton. Since October, 1871, the men have had an advance of 57½ per cent., equal to about 9d. per ton. The price of coal, however, is now from 5s. to 6s. per ton higher than it was before the advance was commenced. Another important question has arisen out of the dispute, and that is in connection with the top-men, who have in several instances been allowed a deduction to submit to a reduction of wages, and without them the working collier cannot go on. To-day (Thursday) a large addition will be made to those who came out on Wednesday, and the number of miners who will then be idle will not fall far short of 20,000. At Earl Fitzwilliam collieries it may be said that the men left work yesterday, but, as requested, left their tools in the pit, so that they are not likely to remain long out.

**COLLIERY MANAGERS' EXAMINATION UNDER THE MINES REGULATION ACT.**—On Tuesday (the 7th inst.) the half-yearly examination for managers' certificates in Mr. F. N. Warrell's district (Yorkshire) commenced at the Leeds Mechanics' Institute. There are 19 candidates, and the examination will extend over two or three days. The examiners are Mr. Embleton, Mr. Thos. Carrington, mining engineer, and Mr. W. Evans, colliery manager. Mr. J. R. Jefferay is the secretary.

A meeting of Lancashire Certified Colliery Managers was held, to appoint officers, at the Clarence Hotel, Manchester, on Monday. The meeting was well attended, and gave great satisfaction to all the members, and everyone paid up his half-yearly subscription. The officers appointed were—Mr. W. Hopton, of St. Helens, president; Mr. Walshaw, vice-president; Mr. Whild, of Oldham, treasurer; Mr. John Walshaw, of Astley, Manchester, secretary, with seven others appointed on the committee. The next meeting will take place on Sept. 26.

Trade in Sheffield has, in some few instances, shown a little improvement, but still in several branches a goodly number of men are on short time. The Bessemer works are in a very healthy state, and large quantities of rails are being turned out by the leading establishments. File and edge tools are in fair request, but the demand for the States is very moderate in lead. Russia is taking a good deal of manufactured material from us, and there is rather more doing with Germany and France. The malleable works at Kelham have been doing a good and steady trade in the various products for which that large establishment is noted. Messrs. Cowley have also opened out what may be termed a new branch in the shape of implements. They are now making Edwards's Patent Chaff-Cutter, an invention which, undoubtedly, puts similar machines in the shade, and which deservedly attracted a good deal of attention at the recent Bath and West of England Show at Bristol. It is particularly adapted for ensuring the safety of the men engaged in working it, a danger to which other machines are liable. At the meeting at Manchester the enter was considered the most perfect machine exhibited, and attracted the earnest attention of practical agriculturists, and has a first prize awarded to it. The patent stop-motion handle for reversing and changing the length of the cut is a very important improvement, and leaves nothing to be desired, or even to be suggested, to make the chaff-cutter more perfect than it is. Equally good is the "Invincible" lawn mower, patented by Mr. Edwards, in which long grass, wet or dry, can be cut with as much ease as that which is short and dry.

Messrs. Thomas Firth and Sons, at Sheffield, have just produced the largest piece of steel ever known. It is for the manufacture of the 50-ton gun at the Royal Gun Factory, Woolwich, and is 25 ft. in length, and 25 in. diameter at the thickest end. It weighs 16½ tons in its finished state.

Sir Andrew Fairbairn has written to Lord Freck. Cavendish, M.P., offering to subscribe another 1000l. towards the expenses of the Yorkshire College of Science when the subscriptions amount to 40,000l., and to give a further sum of 1000l. when the treasurer is able to state that 60,000l. has been subscribed. In his letter Sir Andrew states—"I feel strongly, very strongly indeed, that we require a first-rate school for technical instruction in Yorkshire, and that we shall not only run the risk of falling behind our competitors abroad, but also of lagging behind our own countrymen, if we do not endeavour to emulate the example shown us by Newcastle and Manchester."

**THE COAL TRAFFIC TO LONDON BY RAILWAY FROM YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.**—It is a significant as well as an important fact that the consumption of coal in the metropolis during the last half year was considerably less than for the same period of 1873. This, no doubt, is in a great measure attributable to the very high prices which prevailed in 1873 and 1874, which compelled consumers to try various methods for effecting a saving of fuel for domestic as well as other purposes. That they have succeeded in doing so appears almost indisputable, for there has not only been a marked falling off in the quantity of coal sent by sea, but by railway as well. Taking the traffic by railway, we find that during the last half year there was sent by rail 2,237,485 tons, against 2,447,831 tons for the corresponding months of last year, exhibiting a decrease this year of 210,345 tons, equal to a loss in freight of 30,000l. The Midland and the Great Northern lines show a marked decrease in the tonnage carried by them, whilst the London and North Western shows a rather better advantage. The Great Western, drawing its supplies principally from the South Wales coal field, fully participates in the decreased tonnage sent over the principal railways. Taking last month, we find that the tonnage was the least sent to the metropolis during the year, so far, and contrasts unfavourably with June, when coal was sent from 5s. to 6s. per ton higher than it now is. The following was the tonnage carried by the various lines for the month of June, 1873 and 1874 respectively:—

	June, 1873.	June, 1874.
Midland	Tons 121,371	Tons 110,577
London and North Western	99,082	70,392
Great Northern	85,958	62,577
Great Eastern	44,198	46,896
Great Western	43,422	37,528
London and South Western	886	1,959
Other lines	1,141	1,201

Total Tons 386,965 Tons 357,670

In South Yorkshire there has been a marked decline in the tonnage over the Great Northern, especially of St. Ives, for whilst there was sent from seven of the leading collieries, including Newton's, Clark's, Wharfedale, and Bradford, in June, 1873, upwards of 20,000 tons, last month the total was only 12,800 tons. On the Thick coal peculiar to the Barnsley and Sheffield districts a less tonnage was also sent from six of the leading collieries, including the Oaks, Lund Hill, and Elsecar, having only forwarded 9270 tons last month, against 10,200 tons for the same period of last year. In West York there are only about four pits sending any considerable quantity of coal by railway to the metropolis—Glass Houghton, Sharifstone, St. John's, and the West Riding, and whilst in June, 1873, they sent 6300 tons, last month they were only credited with 4420 tons. It may, however, be stated that there has been rather more doing with those collieries during the past week owing to a pretty general impression that the wages question will close a good

many pits for two or three weeks, and so lead to an advance in the price of coal. The average price of Silkstone coal delivered in London during the last month was 29s. per ton, whilst during the same month of last year it was from 26s. to 27s., whilst in June, 1871, it was 23s. per ton. The Derbyshire collieries have done moderately well, owing to their being more advantageously situated than most others, and a lower traffic by the Midland. Both the Midland and the Derbyshire, however, show a falling off, the latter having only carried 17,800 tons last month, and the other 18,000 tons. Taking the eleven leading collieries, we find that whilst in June, 1873, they carried 77,980 tons, last month they only carried 73,820 tons. Everything, however, points to a lowering of price, owing not only to the decrease in our exports, but to the many large collieries now being opened out in all parts of the kingdom, as well as on the Continent.

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

**July 9.**—The Quarterly Meetings of the ironmasters are now being held, and in a few days it may be seen whether there is likely to be any improvement in the trade in the next quarter. For the whole half-year we have been looking for that better state of things that has not come, and it may be that we shall look in vain for another half-year. The feeling prevailing meetings which have already been held is by no means encouraging, but it confirms the opinion that buyers are determined to limit transactions until they have forced quotations down to a still lower level. This being so, it is clear that there must be a thorough revolution in regard to prices and wages. When this has been accomplished we shall, in all probability, see a renewal of prosperity. There are orders to be given out, and not a few, but it is quite useless to expect that those who hold them will place any more than they are bound to until prices are down to the point which they have in view. There can be no doubt, then, that the notices which were given at the ironworks last week will be followed at the end of the year by a general reduction in the rate of wages. The only question is—What will be the extent of the reduction? This cannot be answered at present, not even by the ironmasters themselves, because it will depend entirely on the state of things at that time. A reduction in wages is not the only thing necessary to enable manufacturers to meet their customers. There must also be a considerable reduction in the cost of coal, so as to bring the cost of the manufacture very much lower than at present. The ironmasters are, consequently, waiting to see what the coalowners will do, and there is reason to believe that they also contemplate a revision of the wage rate, as they have given notice for the termination of contracts.

The Cyfartha Works are quite at a standstill, but most of the other ironmaking establishments are going more or less. The following clearances have been made during the week:—Byrne and Co., 180 tons rail to Olessa; Blaenavon Company, 1300 tons rails to Swinscombe; Elbow Vale Company, 281 tons to Kilma; Guest and Co., 267 tons to Riga; Rhymney Company, 400 tons to Tazanrog; Dowlais Company, 1600 tons rails to Constat, 950 tons to Stockholm, and 800 tons to Riga; Aberlure Company, 155 tons to Rotterdam; Rhymney Iron Company, 1100 tons to Tazanrog.

A large number of the lock-out tin-plate men have consented to return to work on the old terms, and some of the works have consequently been re-opened this week. The prospects of the trade are not encouraging.

There is no improvement in the coal trade, but it is still remunerative, and new collieries are continually being opened, so that the supply is always increasing.

At the Tredegar Police Court, on Tuesday, Mr. David Thomas, underground manager, and Thomas Benjamin, overman, under the Rhymney Company, were charged by Mr. David Brough, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines, with the following breaches of rules for collieries:—First, offences, not appointing a person pursuant to 29th general rule to examine the external parts of the pit; second, not appointing a person to examine the shaft guides, &c.; third, did not cause to be made reports of results of examinations; fourth, neglected to make out reports of results of examinations once in every 24 hours; fifth, neglected to keep a book for the entering of records of reports; sixth, neglected to fence the cog wheels, drums, &c., as required by the 24th general rule; seventh, neglected to appoint a person to view the workings, as required by the 13th special rule; eighth, did not give directions to the overman as required by the 4th special rule. These were the offences against the manager. The overman was charged with neglecting to make a record of the report, and with neglecting to make an examination once in 24 hours, contrary to the terms of the 4th special and 29th general rules. The defendants pleaded guilty on all counts. An accident happened in Wainfaw Pit, belonging to the Rhymney Company, on May 13, and it was in investigating the cause of the accident that the several neglects complained of were discovered. The pit in question had been a mine pit, and only recently coal had been worked, hence the reasons for the non-fulfilment of some of the conditions required by the Act. However, all the neglects had since been rectified. Mr. Thomas laboured under the impression that these examinations were only necessary for the prevention of explosions. Mr. Brough: I may state that far more lives are lost by falls of tops and sides than by fire-damp explosions. The magistrates, after some deliberation, said they were satisfied that defendants had done all in their power to rectify the mistakes. A very nominal fine would, therefore, be inflicted—10s. for each offence, and all costs.

The meeting of the Bilson and Crump Meadow Collieries Company (Limited) was held last Saturday, Mr. Alfred Gould, J.P., in the chair. The directors reported that the profits for the half year ending June 30 had been highly satisfactory, and a dividend of 4s. per share was proposed, being equal to 30 per cent. per annum, after the payment of which a large balance remained to be carried forward. The dividend was unanimously declared, and the directors were re-elected. This company was brought out by Mr. H. Russell Evans, of Lombard-street, London, and Newport.

**CONDENSER.**—Messrs. HESLOP, WILSON, and BUDDEN, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have placed a working model of their smoke and fume condensing apparatus at the Royal Polytechnic, Regent-street, and invite inspection of it by those interested. The necessary experiments can be made with the model, and competent persons will be in attendance to give the requisite explanations.

**QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE.**—The original articles in the July number of this magazine are particularly interesting. An article on the Pole-Star and the Pointers, by Lieut.-Col. A.W. Drayson, and one by Mr. G. H. Kinahan, on Pest Bogs, which a large number of the readers of the *Mining Journal* will peruse with pleasure, alone they are worth the whole price of the number. Mr. Kinahan refers chiefly to the Irish bogs, and discusses the entire subject very fully. In one place he remarks that "in coal mining we find parts of seams absent; such deficiencies are called faults, troubles, horses, &c., by the colliers, and the formations of these coal-less portions of a vein are explained by the study of some peat bogs, as we find the mass of the peat in some places denuded by the wind, and in others by a stream, which cut into it and break its continuity, and, if after this, the bog were to be covered up by newer strata, such vacancies would be filled with foreign materials, similar to the troubles or horses in a coal seam." After Mr. Professor's article on the Past History of Our Moon, and that on Modern Researches in Tropical Zoology, based upon Mr. Bell's book, there is a paper by Mr. F. C. Danvers, on Annual International Exhibitions, now happily nearly defunct, and a very valuable contribution by Mr. James Mackintosh, M.A., on the Iowa and Illinois Tornado, of May 22, 1873. The notices of scientific works and record of progress in science are of the usual character.

**CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.**—(Messrs. R. R. Kelly and Co., Manchester, July 10).—The chemical market, all predictions to the contrary notwithstanding, is evidently on the lines of improvement. Home demand progresses favourably, and foreign orders cannot be considered scanty for the time of year. Top quotations are striven for, and are, for the most part, obtainable. This general firmness, without the least pressure of sales, gives a greater steadiness than has been experienced for a long time past. The deliveries of soda salts have been up to the average; and, as far as can be ascertained, the movements of potash, although here and there said to be dull, are not open to general complaint. Soda crystals and ash are firm, at quotations, and crystals are scarce. Cautie quieter, and a trifle easier for prompt. Nitrate rather more doing, at fair though fluctuating rates. Borax steady. Alum firm, and in good demand. Chlorate of potash quiet, with narrower margin. Bichromate unchanged, and apparently unchangeable. Prussiate fractionally easier. Arsenic rather pressed, at quotation. Ammonia sulphate enjoys a strong demand for forward delivery, at firm rates. Bleaching powder very firm and scarce, at full value. Saltpetre firmer, with an over supply. Salt cake steady. Acids steady and firm, with the exception of oxalic and citric. Copperas and Sal Ammoniac no change. Sulphate of copper firm. Magnesia easier. Manganese and sulphate of zinc firmer. The mineral market, despite of the reasonable hope which has been entertained, does not appear likely to emerge from its shadows just at present. The value of coal has generally declined, and in some places sensibly, but in London it has advanced. Nothing new in the position of iron, and iron still scarce, and in demand. Bilbo hematite expected shortly. The quality of the Peruvian guano discoveries is recently to be settled approximately; the quantity will probably remain for some time hypothetical. Lime phosphates uniformly steady. The projected Malayan Peninsular Tin Company, to work tin mines at Salangore, directly in a line with the tin islands of Banca and Billiton, may ultimately affect the price of this valuable metal adversely to Cornish interests, where the produce of tin is sensibly decreasing. It is known that the Dutch Government derives a profit of about 300,000l. from Banca, and the company working Billiton about 150,000l. a year. Strona tin ore of 71 per cent. is reported in considerable quantity in the La Trobe river, Gippsland, Australia. More tin discoveries have been made in Tasmania. Pyrites and manganese firm, and in request. Nothing special to report of the other metalliferous minerals, except that the supply of rich calamine is short. The German Railway Association make the bold assertion that they have had certain quantities of different coals examined, exposed to atmospheric influences for twelve months, and re-examined; and they have determined that the loss of weight and calorific power, though appreciable, is far more than counterbalanced by the saving effected by storing coal at convenient times. The assertion is important and suggestive, particularly as an item of the reports of the experiment was English coal, and suffered the least depreciation. The reported 60-ft. coal seams and 70 per cent. ironstone in close proximity, encourage the hope of cheaper iron in Central India.

#### SUBSCRIPTION FOR 10,000 FIFTEEN PER CENT. GUARANTEED PREFERENCE SHARES, of £1 sterling each, in the YORKE PENINSULA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

**THE DIRECTORS** of the YORKE PENINSULA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) invite APPLICATIONS for ALLOTMENTS of SHARES, of £1 sterling each, being the remainder of 40,000 shares created on the 28th June, 1874, having a guarantee consisting of the following rights and privileges, viz.:

- (a.) A fixed preferential dividend of 15 per cent. per annum, the dividend for any year to be payable out of the profits of such or any succeeding year or years.
- (b.) The right to an equal *pro rata* participation, along with the holders of the ordinary shares of the company, in profits remaining after payment of the said preferential accruing dividend.
- (c.) The par value of the said preference shares, as well as any arrears of the said preferential dividend that may accrue, to be repayable out of the entire assets of the company in preference and priority to any distribution of the realised value of such assets to the holders of the ordinary shares.

The properties which constitute the security for these guaranteed preference shares are:—

1. The Kurilla Mine (150 acres, engines, machinery, &c.) From this mine 1087 tons of ore have been raised and sold since the company has acquired the property. It is situated between the well-known Wallaroo and Moonta Mines.
2. The Daryea Mine (80 acres, engine, machinery, &c.), adjoining the Kurilla Mine.
3. The Bon Accord property and mine (247 acres freehold, engine, machinery, &c.), adjoining the celebrated Burra Burra Mine, from which 220,000 tons of ore have been raised and sold, of the value of £2,800,000 sterling. Captain Robert Saunders, of the Burra Burra Mine, has very recently made a favourable report on the Bon Accord property.
4. 336 acres of good grazing and agricultural freehold land near the Bon Accord property.
5. Townships of "Aberdeen" and "New Aberdeen." These townships, covering about 75 acres, are situated on the Bon Accord property, and a large number of allotments have been disposed of for building purposes. The terminus of the railway from the City and Port of Adelaide is in the centre of the townships, and the line has been open for some time, and is carrying on a large traffic.

The immediate object with which these shares are being issued is the further development of the Kurilla Mine, in which a floor of ore 120 ft. in length has recently been laid bare in the 25 ft. level, to raise which further machinery, &c., are required.

Payment for the shares to be made as follows, viz.:—On allotment 5s. per share, and the balance in two calls, one of 10s. per share, another of 5s. per share when required, at intervals of a least one month between each call; but, if desired, the full amount of each share may be paid up on allotment. The holder of shares so fully paid up to participate in their full amount in all the rights and privileges attaching thereto, from date of such payments.

Similar companies have realised very large returns; for example:—

NAME.	WHERE SITUATE.	RETURNS.
Burra Burra Mine	South Australia.	Has yielded upwards of £900,000 in profit.
Wallaroo Mine	ditto	Paid, in 1872, £140,000 in dividends. Produce since fully maintained.
Moonta Mine	ditto	Paid, in six months in 1872, £100,000 in dividends. Produce since fully maintained. In March, 1874, the market value of the shares of the mine was £617,000.
Scottish Australian Mining Company	New Sth. Wales.	Last two dividends, 12 and 15 per cent. Each 25s. share has received 4713 in dividends.
South Canadian Mine	Wales	The profit of 1872 was £73,146. Produce since fully maintained. Last two dividends have been at 15 per cent.
Cape Copper Mine	Africa	Ditto at 15 and 12½ per cent.
Glasgow Canadian do.	Wales	Ditto at 40 and 25 per cent.
Tharsis do.	Spain	

#### DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY.

**FREDERICK PETERSON WARD, Esq.** (Chairman), Director of the Scottish Australian Investment Company.

**GEORGE CLERIHUE, Esq.**, Director of the Governments Stock Investment Company.

**JAMES ROBERTS, Esq.**, Merchant, 10, Eastcheap, London.

**GEORGE SMITH, Esq.**, Director of the Central Bank of London.

**Major H. JELF-SHARP**, Director of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

#### COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION IN AUSTRALIA.

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The Hon. JOHN MORPHEE, Esq., M.L.C., Adelaide.

#### SECRETARY—CHARLES GRAINGER, Esq.

#### CONSULTING ENGINEER.

**JOHN DARLINGTON, Esq.**, C.E. (London Manager of the Burra Burra Mines) Coleman-street Buildings, London.

#### BANKERS.

LONDON: THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

SCOTLAND: THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

AUSTRALIA: THE ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.

Forms of Application for Shares, particulars and plans of the properties, and all necessary information, may be obtained by applying to the Secretary, or to any of the leading Stock and Share Brokers in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, or Aberdeen.

1, King's Arms yard, Moorgate-street, London, July 11, 1874.

The LIST OF APPLICATIONS will be KEPT OPEN only for a FEW DAYS. Directly it is closed the allotment will be made.

#### THE MALAYAN PENINSULA (EAST INDIA) TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Issue of 6500 Shares, of £10 each—5000 shares being reserved for the Viceroy of Salangore, the Straits Settlements, and other applicants.

Capital £200,000, divided into 20,000 Shares of £10 each.

£1 per share payable on application; £2 on allotment; and of the remainder £2 on the 1st of August; £3 on the 1st October; and £2 on the 13th December, 1874.

Payment in full in advance of calls may be made on application, and interest at 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed.

#### DIRECTORS. (In London.)

**SETH A. APCAR, Esq.**, 74, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, of the Firm of Apear and Co., Calcutta.

**SEYMOUR CLARKE, Esq.**, Walthamstow, late General Manager of the Great Northern Railway.

**Count CHARLES DE GELOES**, of Limbourg, Holland; and 43, Manchester-street, Manchester-square.

**The Honourable H. J. C. HOOGHEEVEN**, late Resident (Governor) of Batavia, No. 1, Bleijenburg, The Hague; and No. 5, Colville-square North, Bayswater.

(With power to add to the number.)

#### (At Singapore.)

**W. H. READ, Esq.**, late Member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Singapore, and of the Firm of A. L. Johnston and Co., Singapore.

**J. GUTHRIE DAVIDSON, Esq.**, Solicitor, Singapore.

#### BANKERS:

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA**, 80, King William-street, City.

#### ENGINEER:

**RICHARD BARKER, Esq.** (formerly manager of the Eskett Iron Ore Company) Whitehaven, Cumberland.

#### SOLICITORS:

Messrs. **NEWMAN, DALE, and STRETTON**, 75, Cornhill, London.

#### AUDITOR:

**R. FLETCHER, Esq.**, 2, Moorgate-street.

OFFICES,—32, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—A. COGHILL.

#### ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The mineral wealth of the Malayan Peninsula has long been known, but up to the present time no well organised plan for developing it has been brought before the public. This company is formed with the object of working the extremely valuable tin mines in Salangore, under a concession from the reigning Viceroy of that territory, dated the 8th March, 1873, for a term of 100 years.

The adjoining Dutch islands of Banca and Billiton have for many years past been worked with enormous success.

Mr. Barker's report, the full prospectuses, forms of application, and all other information, to be had at the offices of the company, 32, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.

#### THE MALAYAN PENINSULA (EAST INDIA) TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Issue of 6500 Shares, of £10 each—5000 shares being reserved for the Viceroy of Salangore, the Straits Settlements, and other applicants.

Notice is hereby given, that the LIST OF APPLICATIONS for the above WILL CLOSE THIS DAY (Saturday) for LONDON; on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant, for the COUNTRY; and on SATURDAY, 18th instant, for the CONTINENT.

By Order, A. COGHILL, Secretary.

32, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C., 11th July, 1874.



# THE EAST BOTTLE HILL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, BY TENDER, the LEASE and PLANT of the above, for the remainder of the term of 21 years, from the 25th March, 1870, at a minimum rent of £20, merging into a royalty of 1 18th and 1-20th. Within its limits, which are extensive, the continuation of the lodes of the adjoining mines run—viz., of the celebrated

OLD BOTTLE HILL,  
HAMARON HILL, and  
WHEEL MARY HUTCHINGS.

All of which have made returns of both copper and tin ores, and are within the congenial range of stratification of the Dartmoor granite with the superimposed Cornish lodes or clay-slate schist.

These lodes and the strata have been most favourably reported upon by competent practical authorities, whose opinions can be tested by further inspections if desired, by applying to the agent on the property, which is situated at about two and a half miles from two stations on the South Devon Railway, and from five and seven miles of the shipping port of Plymouth.

It has also the further very great advantage of an adit level, which drains the lodes at one point to about 70 fms. deep, thus obviating the necessity, for a long time to come, of any pumping machinery whatever.

This desirable set and plant is now offered to the public to be competed for by tender, to be sent on or before the 31st July inst., to the office, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, London.

Jehu HITCHINS, Liquidator.

WEST CARADON MINE,  
NEAR LISKEARD, TO BE SOLD AS A GOING CONCERN.

THE LIQUIDATORS of this company are prepared to RECEIVE forthwith OFFERS for the MACHINERY, PLANT, &c., as a going concern, or otherwise. The Mine is well found with all requisite appliances for Mining, and is close to the celebrated South Caradon Mine.

Offers to be sent to—  
W. J. LIVINGSTON, 14A, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

## GROGWINION LEAD MINE.

PERSONS who have BOUGHT SHARES in the above MINE from DEALERS, but who have been UNABLE to OBTAIN DELIVERY to THEM, are REQUESTED to COMMUNICATE full PARTICULARS to the UNDERSIGNED. Several parties believed to be trading under assumed names who have been offering the shares for sale have in several instances failed to complete their bargains, and it is proposed to take proceedings in respect thereof.

Apply, by letter, to Mr. MILLS, care of "Housekeeper," 14, Great Winchester-street, City.

## ZINC AND LEAD MINING IN SPAIN.

THE OWNER of some VALUABLE LEAD MINING PROPERTIES, in an undisturbed district in Spain, WISHES to MEET with PURCHASERS, or PROMOTERS of MINING COMPANIES. Some of the mines are partially opened up, and producing good quantities of lead and zinc of very superior quality.

Address, Señor Don FELIPE MONTAÑEZ, Ripa 2, Bilbao.

VERY ADVANTAGEOUS COPPER MINE, IN NORWAY, TO BE SOLD (very cheap) by—  
CH. DELGABE, Engineer, Bergen (Norway).

## IRON MINE FOR SALE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, with immediate possession, the LEASE of an EXTENSIVE RED HEMATITE IRON ORE SETT for the residue of a term, of which twelve years are unexpired. Thousands of tons of ore have been sold from the mine, which is in the vicinity of celebrated iron mines, near good shipping ports, with excellent roads.

For particulars, address "J. W.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

## SLATE QUARRY TO BE LET.

THIS IS AN UNDOUBTED VALUABLE QUARRY, if properly opened. It is situated within half a mile of the Pensarn Station, on the Cambrian Railway, and one and a half mile of the town of HARLECH. Samples of the slates are on the bank, and also at the Hotel, Tremadoc, and the Abbey Arms Hotel, Festiniog. Four months' trial will be given.

Apply to Mr. G. RICHARDS, Rock-terrace, Harlech, Merionethshire.

## TO CAPITALISTS.

THE CO-OPERATION of CAPITALISTS is DESIRED to WORK a VALUABLE TIN PROPERTY in the county of CORNWALL. There are several lodes in the sett, one of which is proved to be of large size and immense value. Only a small working capital required to ensure very large returns. None but principals treated with.

Full particulars on application to G. KIRKMAN, C. and M.E., St. Stephen's, by Grampound Road.

BARYTES (SULPHATE OF), CRUDE OR GROUND, FOR SALE.  
Apply to FORK CRAG LEAD AND BARYTES MINING COMPANY, 69, Close, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## TO BE SOLD.

BEAM ENGINE, 16½ inch cylinder, high pressure or condensing in good working trim, with foundation stones, complete.

PORTABLE ENGINES, for SINKING, MINING, or GENERAL PURPOSES, from 10 to 30-horse power, IN STOCK, or in PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

Full particulars on application to—  
BADGER AND SON,  
ENGINEERS, ROTHERHAM.

## MINE ENGINES FOR SALE.

A 60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in, 7 ft. out, with THREE good 11 ton BOILERS.  
A 24 in. cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, and 9 ton BOILER, with TWO new FLYWHEELS, and 34 heads of STAMPS, complete.  
A 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in, 9 ft. out, with 10-ton BOILER.  
A 15-in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, and 8-ton BOILER, with cage, &c., complete.

The engines can be inspected on the Great Work Mine, near Helston, Cornwall. For further particulars and terms, apply to Mr. J. WALKER TRACKER, Solicitor, Helston.

## MINING MACHINERY.

MESSRS. F. W. MICHELL AND CO. have FOR SALE several CORNISH PUMPING, STAMPING, and WINDING ENGINES, of different sizes; BOILERS from 6 to 12 tons each; PITWORK of all sizes; CORNISH CRUSHERS; STAMP AXLES; IRON FLAT-RODS; STRAPPING PLATES; and other MATERIALS in general use in Mines, &c.

EAST CARN BREA, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

FOR SALE, a HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 1½ in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 14 in. cylinder, 30 in. stroke; and a PAIR of GUN-METAL PUMPS, 6 in. diameter, 12 in. stroke; also, a TUBULAR BOILER, up to 60-horse power, of Yorkshire plates throughout.

Apply to W. T. HENDRY and Co., 2, Wilson street, London, E.C.

FOR SALE (a bargain), with immediate delivery, a 30-horse power HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE, 25 in. cylinder, with 4 ft. 6 in. stroke, in good order.

Apply to "Secretary," Waterworks, Gosport.

PUMPS FOR SALE.—62 fms. of 15 in. PUMPS, complete; lifting and forcing sets, with spear plates and bolts, and wrought-iron spears. Also 11 fms. sinking set of 14 in. PUMPS, with windrose. Six iron kibbles, spur gear, drum arms, fly-wheel, T-bolt, &c., complete, and ready for work. Address, LIVERPOOL IRONSTONE COMPANY (Limited), Saltburn-by-the-Sea.

RAILS FOR SALE, in great variety of sections (perfect, slightly defective, and second-hand), 14 to 82 lbs. per yard. Also CHAIRS and the other NECESSARY FITTINGS.

Apply to BREYEN, RICHARDSON, and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## SINKING ENGINE.

TO BE SOLD (cheap), for immediate delivery, a 16-horse power SEMI-PORTABLE ENGINE, on 25-horse power BOILER.

For particulars and prices, apply to ROBEY and COMPANY (Limited), Engineers, Lincoln.

ON SALE.—MASSIVE CRUSHING MILL, with two pairs of 24 in. rolls, in cast metal frames. Also, 250 yards of 1½ in. diameter IRON WIRE WINDING ROPE.

Address, "X. Y. Z.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

THE LONDON IRON TRADE EXCHANGE AND MINING ENGINEER is PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. Price One Shilling per copy. Offices—84, Cannon-street, London. The Iron Trade Exchange has been established 40 years, and is entirely devoted to the Iron Trade, the Metal Trades, Hydraulic and Mining Engineering. Advertisements received up to Seven o'clock on Friday evening, which must be addressed to the Manager.

Subscription, Two Guineas per annum, paid in advance.

MR. R. PERCY ROBERTS, FINANCIAL AGENT, 60, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

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# In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NEW EAST WHEEL RUSSELL, otherwise the WHEEL COURT NAY MINING COMPANY.—By direction of His Honour the Vice-Warden, Notice is hereby given, that on the 24th day of July instant, at the Registrar's Office, in Truro, in the county of Cornwall, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, this Court will PROCEED to MAKE a CALL of THREE SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE PER SHARE on all the contributors settled on the List of Contributors of the said company as present members thereof. All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place aforesaid to offer objections to such call.

JOHN HENRY HAMLEY, Official Liquidator.

Dated Stannaries Court Office, Truro, 8th July, 1874.

# In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEEL KUTTY (ELANT) MINING COMPANY.—By the direction of His Honour the Vice-Warden, Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 23rd day of July instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, this Court will proceed to MAKE a CALL of ONE POUND SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE on all the contributors settled on the List of Contributors of the said company as present members thereof.

All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place aforesaid to offer objections to such call.

THOMAS CHIRWIN, Official Liquidator.

Dated 26, River-street, Truro, 8th July, 1874.

# In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST DRAKE WALLS MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at and upon the WEST DRAKE WALLS MINE, situated in the parish of Calstock, within the said Stannaries, on Monday, the 20th day of July instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, a 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 7 ft. stroke in shaft, with BOILER, 12 tons; balance bob; several fathoms of pitwork, rods, &c.; whim; chain; ladders; and a variety of other effects in general use in mines, as per particulars given in handbills and local papers.

To inspect the above, apply to the Bailiff in charge at the mine; and for further particulars to the Official Liquidator of the said company, Mr. JOHN HENRY HAMLEY, at the Stannaries Court Office, in Truro.

RODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro.

(Solicitors for the said Official Liquidator.)

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 8th, 1874.

# In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PERRAN CONSOLS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, on Thursday, the 23rd day of July instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the PERRAN CONSOLS TIN MINE, in the parish of Perranzabuloe, within the said Stannaries, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, in one or more lots, all that the INTEREST of the said company of and in the LEASE under which its operations within and upon the said mine have been carried on, together with the WHOLE of the VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, AND EFFECTS,

Including ALL ORES belonging to the said company, now being within and upon the said mine, and comprising—

ONE 60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in shaft, and 9 ft. stroke in cylinder, with first piece main rod and balance bob.

TWO 10 tons BOILERS and fittings; six 3 ft. shafts, with two 8 ft. pulleys and shaft tackle.

ONE 24 in. rotary STAMPING and WINDING ENGINE, equal beam, with 15 ft. fly wheel, whim cage attached.

ONE 10 tons BOILER; ONE spare 12 tons BOILER; two stamps axes, with 16 stamp heads; one 8 arm capstan; a large quantity of pitwork of various sizes; plunger poles; main rods; bucket rods; iron stave ladders; chain of various sizes; wire rope; pulleys and stands; angle bob; with brasses; beam; launders; tram iron; bridge rails; tramway; horse wheel; horse wheel; kibbles; shovels; crab winch; pulleys; buckets; dressing floors; Norway bark and other timber; miners' tools, chests; smiths' bellows and tools; account-house furniture; and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines, particulars of which appear in handbills.

To view the same, apply to the Bailiff in charge on the mine; and for further particulars to Mr. CHARLES WILLIAM CLISTON, the Official Liquidator of the said company, at the Stannaries Court Office, in Truro; or to

Mr. R. M. PAUL, Truro.

(Solicitor to the said Official Liquidator.)

Dated Stannaries Court Office, Truro, this 9th day of July, 1874.

# WHEEL OSBORNE MINE AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

BENJAMIN LIBBY, Auctioneer, Camborne (for the Widow of the late Mr. W. G. POISKE), has received instructions to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, July 14th, 1874, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the Mine, first in One Lot, and if not thus sold in Lots to suit the convenience of purchasers, all the MACHINERY AND MATERIALS AT WHEEL OSBORNE, situated near TOWNSEND, in the parish of CROWAN, near CAMBORNE, comprising—

ONE 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, equal beam, with ONE BOILER, 10 tons.

29 11 in. 9 ft. pumps.

2 10 in. 11 ft. working barrels.

2 11 in. windrods, 10 ft. long.

2 11 in. doerpieces.

1 sinking ditto, 6 ft. long.

1 top doerpiece, 3 ft. 6 in.

4 10 in. bucket prongs.

60 fms. 1½ in. bucket rods.

2 set offs.

1 horse whim and shaft tackle, span beam for ditto, and horse arms.

Air pipes.

40 fms. wire rope.

4 whim kibbles.

2 winze ditto.

1 piece 10 in. rod, 45 ft. long (new).

1 rod plates.

Oak axle for capstan, span beam, and uprights for ditto.

4 whim shieves.

9 small ditto.

Stand, beam, and scales.

2 sample irons.

Iron stave ladders.

AT STAMPS.

ONE 14 in. cylinder ENGINE, 8 ton boiler, with 12 head stamps axle heads and lifters, complete; 4 spare lifters (new); strips in front of ditto, shafting to work boulders, 11 round boulders, 2 square ditto 50 dead fames, 4 hand ditto, 7 tin kieves, sundry lots of timber, flooring, wheel and hand barrows, quantity of launders, large tin hutch, tubs, pails, shovels, scoops, sieves, cams, &c.

SMITHS' SHOP.

One 40 in. smiths' bellows, anvil, vice, old iron, 2 cwt. smiths' tools, 4 pairs taps and plates, screw stock and wrests, lifting jack, miners' tools, 4-wheel carriage, 4 box prongs, flange, bolt and rod pins.

SAW HOUSE.

Carpenters' bench, grindstone, saw pit frame, chest, rope, timber, &c. Two wood sheds.

MATERIAL HOUSE.

Anti friction grease, shovel and pick hills, sheet lead, ropes, candle chests, nail boxes, 16 miners' chests, 2 water barrels.

The account house furniture.

Refreshments will be provided.

The above machinery and materials are in excellent condition, having been put on the mine quite new very recently, and are equal to the best in the county.

To view the above, apply to the man in charge, on the mine, and further information may be obtained on application to W. P. CARDOZO, Esq., the Pursuer; Capt. WILLIAM ROWE, St. Maradox, Camborne; or to the Auctioneer.

# THE CWM ERFIN LEAD MINE. IN LIQUIDATION.

TO BE SOLD, the CWM ERFIN LEAD MINE, which is situated in the parish of LLANBADARN FAWR, in the county of CARDIGAN, together with the ERECTIONS, PLANT, and MACHINERY thereon, consisting of THREE WATER-WHEELS, two of 36 ft. diameter, one of 21 ft., with crushers, drawing machines, pumps, chains, dressing machinery, materials, and everything now on the mine.

The WHOLE to be SOLD, in One Lot, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, as a working concern, with all the company's INTEREST in the LEASES and the PROPERTY, by Mr. V. BUCKLAND, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, on Friday, the 24th July, 1874, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely.

The mine may be inspected by application to the Manager thereon.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the Auctioneer, 66, Cannon-street, City; or of the Liquidator, at No. 6, Queen-street-place, London.

# BURRA BURRA MINE, KENWYN.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract), by Mr. W. J. CLYMA, on Monday, the 20th day of July, 1874, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Burra Burra Mine, in the parish of Kenwyn, under a power of sale contained in the mortgage, and subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, in One Lot, as a going concern,

THE LEASE OR MINE SETT

under which the operations of the mine have been carried on, together with the WHOLE of the VALUABLE

MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, ORES, AND EFFECTS,

now being within and upon the said mine, and comprising, amongst numerous other effects—

ONE 45 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, BOILER, balance bob, &c.

20 tons of 13 in. pumps; 5 tons of 11 in. pumps; 12 in. main rods and strapping plates, rod pins and flange pins; 2 horse whims; blacksmiths' and carpenters' shop utensils and tools, and account house furniture; and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines.

The pumping engine is being kept at work, and the purchaser can commence and carry on operations at once.

From the promising indications in the end of the 40 fm. level, Capt. Brown, of Redruth, and other mining authorities consider that by a few weeks' working a good course of ore will in all probability be discovered.

To view the mine, apply to Wm. HILL, thereon; and for further particulars to the Auctioneer; or to Messrs. SMITH, ROBERTS, and PAUL, Solicitors, Truro.

Dated Truro, 8th July, 1874.

# SOMERSETSHIRE.

## VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARM AND LANDS, AT BLAGDON AND UBLEY.

MR. JAMES COLLINGS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mitre Hotel, Wells, on Tuesday, July the 14th, 1874, at Two o'clock in the afternoon for Three precisely, in Two Lots,—

Lot 1 will comprise all that very desirable FARM, called TEMPLE EYDON FARM, in the parish of BLAGDON, and reputed to contain 203A. 0R. 9P., divided into TWENTY CLOSSES of excellent ARABLE, MEADOW, and PASTURE LAND, which, with three closes forming part of Lot 2, are in the occupation of Mr. Watts, as yearly tenant, at the annual rent of £332. Also, FOUR SUBSTANTIAL COTTAGES, of the estimated annual value of £15.

Lot 2 will comprise all that FARM in the parish of UBLEY, called WILLOUGHBY, containing together 65A. 1A. 0P., or thereabouts, THREE CLOSSES of which, containing 31A. 1A. 2P., are occupied by the Mendip Hills Mining Company (Limited), for the purposes of their works, in getting, washing, and smelting the slags, slimes, and other deposits of lead; and on this portion of the estate have been erected, at a great expense, the valuable WORKS, REFINING OFFICES, ASSAY OFFICE, ENGINE HOUSES, BLAST AND CALCINING FURNACES, with double-cylinder ENGINE, of 35 horse power; CORNISH BOILER, by G. Adlam and Sons, Bristol; 50 in. DISC PAN; and other the fixed PLANT and MACHINERY, all in good working order, as now used and employed for the purposes of the works, the whole of which will be comprised in this Lot; and also all the RIGHT AND INTEREST of the Mendip Hills Mining Company (Limited) Bottom, held from the Viscount Clifden under an agreement for a yearly tenancy at a rent of £100 per annum; and also in another field, called the Fown Field, containing about 16 acres, held from Colonel Fraser Mackenzie, also under an agreement for a yearly tenancy.

The other portion of the "Willoughbys," consisting of THREE CLOSSES, containing together 33A. 3R. 18P., are in the occupation of Mr. Charles Watts, as tenant from year to year. There is a good substantial newly-erected three-story DWELLING HOUSE or Manager's Residence; also a seven-stalled Stable and a Cottage on this Lot.

On the freehold portion of this lot, and also on those closes that are occupied therewith, are valuable deposits of slags and slimes, the refuse of ancient workings for lead, and from which large quantities of lead have been produced, and are now being produced by the company.

Full particulars, with plans and detailed information, with conditions of sale, are now in course of preparation, and may be shortly obtained from Messrs. BECK & GREEN, Solicitors, Northampton; Mr. C. H. DAVIES, Land Agent, Banbury; Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTS, Manager for the Company, at the Works, Blagdon, near Bristol; at the office of the *Mendipian and Bristol Herald*, Birmingham; at the *Saracen's Head*, Bristol; of R. METCALFE, Esq., 4, Farnival's Inn, London; at the Mitre Hotel, Wells; or of the Auctioneer, Axbridge, by Weston-super-Mare.

## VALUABLE COAL MINES.

Situate at WHITLEDGE GREEN, near the Brynn Railway Station, within ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD, in the County of LANCASTER.

MR. JOHN LAMB WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in a Cause Latham against Rowbottom, at the Royal Hotel, in Wigan, in the said county, on Friday, the 24th day of July, 1874, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, prompt, before James Winckworth Winstanley, Esq., the District Registrar, subject to conditions of sale, the MINES of COAL and CANNEL, lying under an Estate in Ashton-in-Makerfield aforesaid, now or formerly called or known by the name of WHITLEDGE GREEN HOUSE, near a place called Whitledge Green, within Ashton-in-Makerfield aforesaid, and under the several closes, fields, or parcels of land or ground hereunto, now or formerly belonging or therewith usually held, situate at Ashton aforesaid, containing, in the whole, 34 statute acres of land, or thereabouts, with powers to enter into or upon the surface of the said fields or parcels of land, to sink pits, erect works, make reservoirs, divert streams, make canals, cuts, and roads, and other convenient and necessary works for the purpose of working and disposing of the said mines, making reasonable recompense to the owner of the surface of the said land.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale may be had gratis at the Chancery Office, Municipal buildings, Dale-street, Liverpool; from the Auctioneer, King-street, Wigan; Mr. G. ROBERTSON, Solicitor, 5, Cook street, Liverpool; Mr. THOS. HEALD, Solicitor, Wigan; Mr. ARTHUR G. MATHER, Solicitor, 4, Harrington-street, Liverpool; and from Mr. LEVER R. ROWBOTTOM, Solicitor, Wigan.

## TO ZINC SMELTERS, CAPITALISTS, AND MINING SPECULATORS.

THERE IS NOW FOR SALE to an immediate purchaser, for £5000 (lowest price), one of the FIRST ZINC MINING PROPERTIES in EUROPE, situate in the province of SANTANDER, SPAIN, comprising FIVE MINES, together having the large superficial area of 355,000 metres.

The calcined calamine yields 60 per cent. of metallic zinc and lead, found in considerable quantities, 75 per cent.

A perfect made road exists to the mines, labour is abundant, and a good shipping port within easy distance. The title to the property is a direct Government concession, free of all royalties, to purchaser for ever, subject only to £20 a year property tax, and a good dwelling shipped at a very moderate cost, and blacksmith's shop have been working. Shipments of 500 tons zinc and galena have realised the highest prices for this class of mineral from the province, and with spirited working and judicious management the property is capable of producing a net profit of £10,000 a year.

The sale of this property is in the hands of a mercantile firm, from whom fullest particulars can be obtained.

Address, "Mineral," 19, Sherborn-lane, City.

## TO ZINC SMELTERS, CAPITALISTS, AND SPECULATORS.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain to an immediate purchaser, for £5000 (lowest price), one of the first ZINC MINING PROPERTIES in EUROPE, situated in the PICOS DE EUROPA, province of SANTANDER, SPAIN, comprising FIVE MINES, having a superficial area of 355,000 square metres.

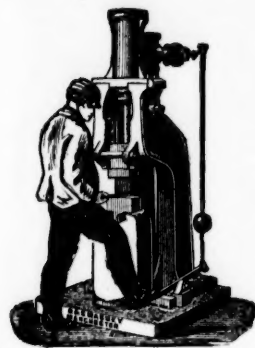
The mineral is abundant, of excellent quality; the calamine, when calcined, yields 60 per



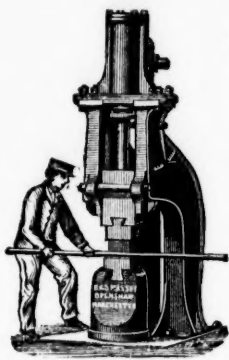
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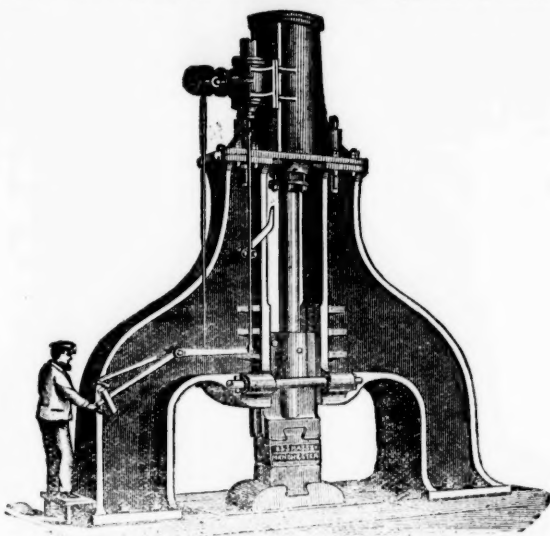
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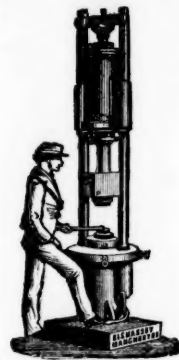
Small Hammer with vertical motion.



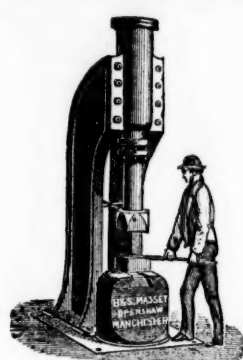
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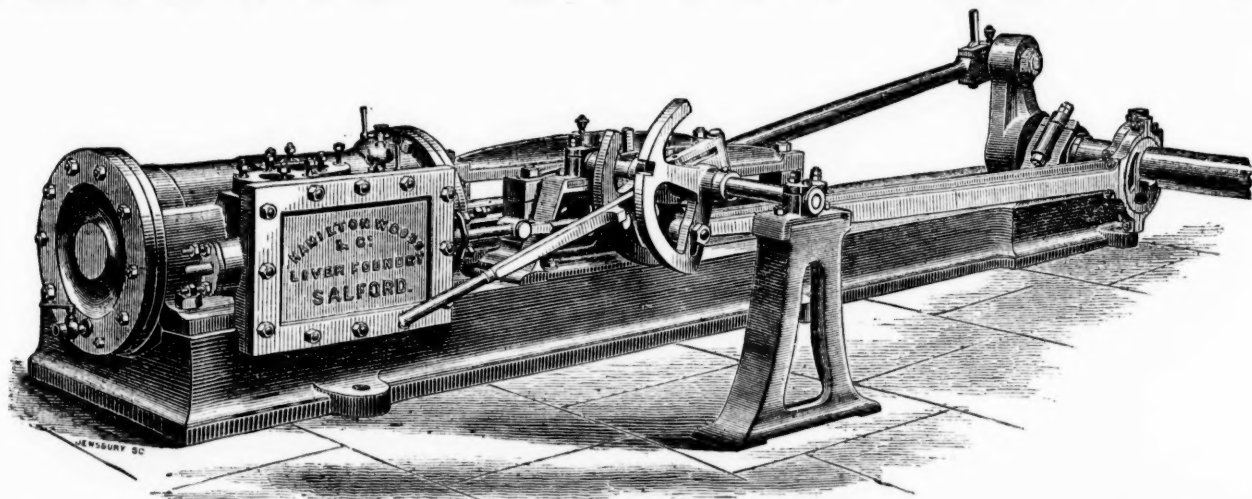
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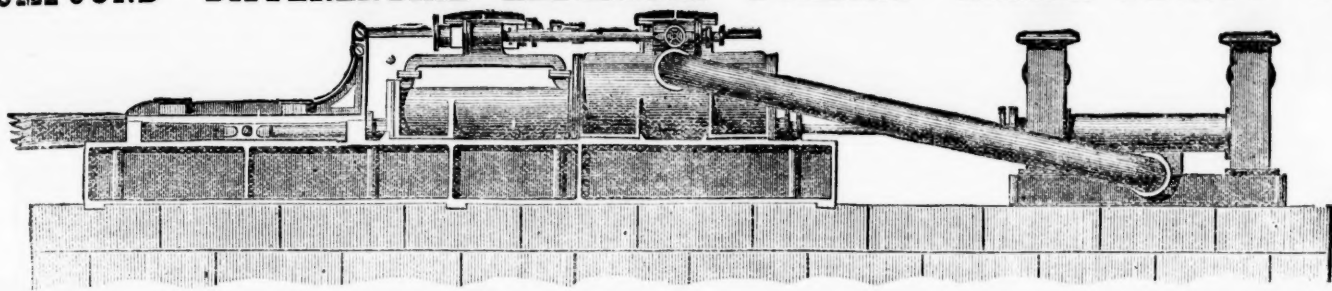
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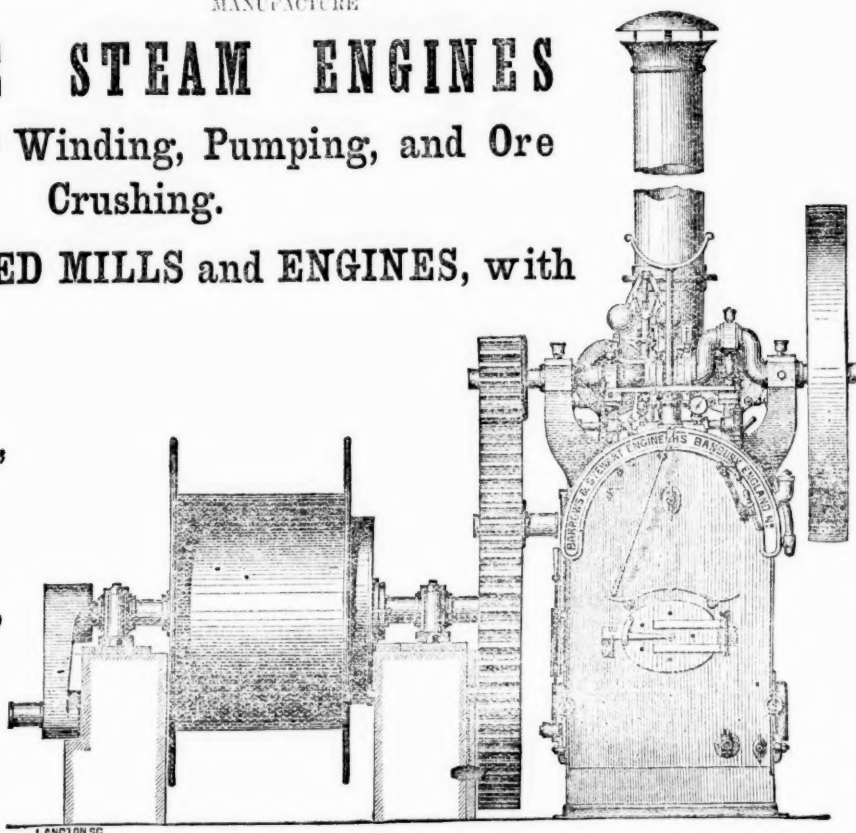
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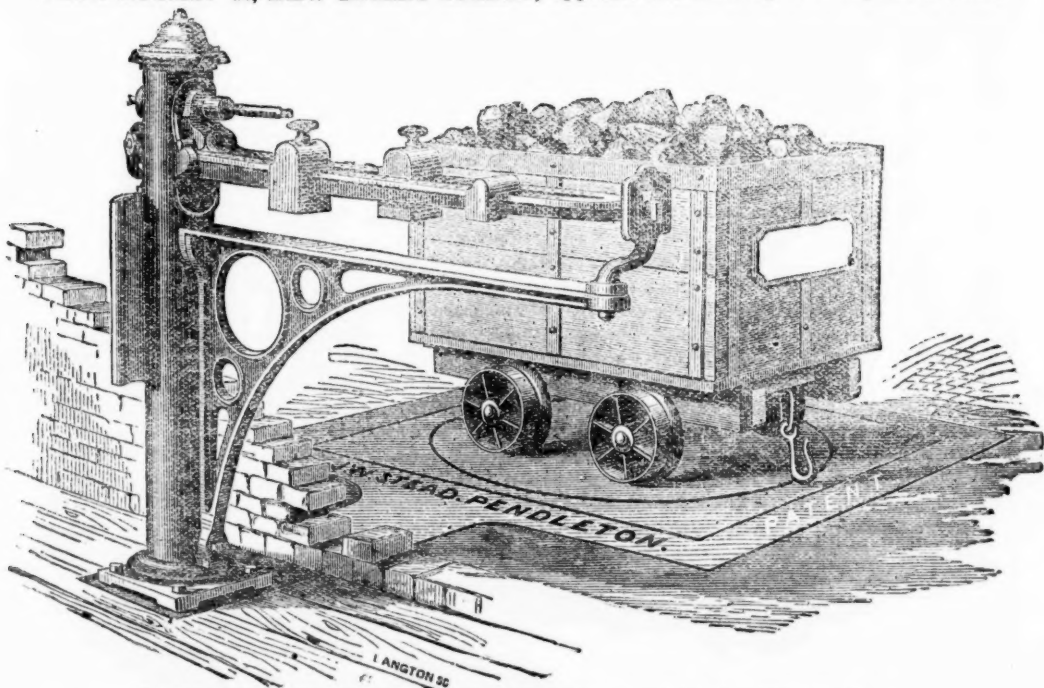
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This company grant licenses, under their patents, for the use, singly or in combination, of the most approved machinery for dressing ores, comprising Stamps, Jiggers, Classifiers, and Buddies.

MR. GEORGE GREEN, Mechanical Engineer to the above Company, SUPPLIES MACHINES under the above Company's Patents for DRESSING all METALLIC ORES. Dressing floors having these Machines possess the following advantages:—

- 1.—They are cheaper than any other kind in first outlay.
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Drawings, specifications, and estimates will be forwarded on application to—  
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#### EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED:—

Mr. C. E. BAINBRIDGE, of the London Company's Mines, Middleton-in-Teesdale, by Darlington, writing on the 27th September, 1873, says:—"After a full season's experience of the very complete Dressing Machine erected by you at our Colliery Mines, we are fully satisfied with our decision to adopt your patents in preference to all others. The machinery does its work as well as we can desire, and better than we anticipated. We are now getting through 70 tons of orestuff per day, of rich quality. Without your machinery we should have been at a standstill, for we cannot get hands to supply our wants elsewhere. It saves fully one-half of the old wages, and vastly more on the wages we now give, and the saving in ore is not much short of 10 per cent. You can quote from this letter as you think proper."

Mr. COULTAS DODSWORTH, of Haydon Bridge, writes, on the 15th January, 1874:—"I have just returned from the Stonecroft and Greyside Mines, where I have seen your 'Patent Ore Dressing Machinery' at work, with which I must say, I was highly pleased. It is decidedly the best machinery I have ever seen for the purpose, the results being as near perfection as possible, and I am quite sure its use in this case will be a very great saving to the company. No large mining establishment should be without your machinery, especially when labour is difficult to procure—a mere fraction of the hands being only required as against the old system, and the work all together much better done, and a great saving of ore effected. I have heard it said that your machinery is better adapted for poor than for rich ore, but from what I have seen to day I am quite confident it will do for any kind of ore. I beg not only to congratulate, but also to compliment, you on the great success of your 'Patent Ore Dressing Machinery.' You may use this letter as you think proper."

Mr. MONTAGUE BEALE, Managing Director of the Cagliari Mining Company (Limited), says, on May 15th, 1874:—"I have much pleasure in speaking of the great efficiency of your 'Patent Dressing Machinery,' as erected by you at our mines at Rosas, in the Island of Sardinia. You will remember it has always been considered impossible to dress, or rather separate, the minerals our ores contain by machinery, but our captain assures me he gets a constant return of 75 per cent. of lead with the greatest ease, and I know by the returns we are realising the best market price. I consider this company is much indebted to you for the success you have achieved at so small cost. It may interest you to know, from my experience in several of the British possessions, including the whole of the Australian Colonies, that my opinion is I have never seen any dressing machinery that can efficiently, and at so small a cost, dress, and separate metallic ores, however close the mechanical mixture may be, as yours. You can use this letter in any way you like."

The most satisfactory testimonials also have been received from the GREENSIDE MINE COMPANY, Westmoreland; the TALARGOCH MINING COMPANY, North Wales, and others. Copies of these may be had from Mr. GREEN.

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The following few testimonials, out of hundreds in Mr. Hopkin's possession, speak to the value of the work:—

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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
1500	Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	12 1 8	0 5 0	Apr. 1874
3000	All-ry-Crib, c, Talybont*	2 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 2 0	Feb. 1873
30000	Bampfylde, c, t, Devon*	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	June 1873
15000	Phoenia, c, t, Cardigan* (24 sh.)	3 10 0	—	—	0 10 0	—	—
10000	Poacewell Downs, c, St. Just*	3 0 0	—	—	0 5 6	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
200	Retallack, c, St. Just*	116 5 0	45	40 45	619 15 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1872
5000	Bronfloy, c, t, (23000 Deb. B. Sp. et.)	100 0 0	—	—	110 0 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1872
4000	Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh	1 16 0	—	—	2 14 6	0 6 0	Nov. 1873
3348	Cargill, c, t, Newlyn	6 0 5	—	—	4 16 3	0 12 6	Oct. 1872
6400	Cashwell, c, Cumberland	0 9 9	—	—	1 6 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1873
7500	Castle-on-Dinas, c, St. Columb*	2 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 0	July 1873
1000	Corn Brea, c, t, Illogan*	35 0 0	70	67 69	368 0 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1874
6000	Cuth. & Jane, c, t, Penrynendreaeth	5 0 0	—	—	0 7 6	0 7 6	June 1873
2450	Cock's Kitchen, c, Illogan*	20 4 9	10 1/2	12 13	11 17 0	0 7 6	Jan. 1873
10245	Devon Col. Consols, c, Tavistock*	1 0 0	—	—	116 10 0	0 12 0	May 1872
10240	Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne	10 14 10	48	48 50	104 14 2	0 10 6	July 1874
10000	East Llanidloes, c, t, Saneed*	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 11 0	0 5 0	Feb. 1874
6144	East Llanidloes, c, St. Cleer*	2 14 6	—	—	14 19 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1872
300	East Llanidloes, c, St. Cleer*	32 0 0	—	—	222 10 0	1 0 0	May 1874
6400	East Pool, c, Illogan*	0 9 9	—	—	0 8 0	0 8 0	July 1874
1500	East Wheel Level, c, Wendron*	5 19 0	12 1/2	13 13	20 0 0	0 7 6	Dec. 1872
6000	Exmouth, c, t, Christow	0 7 6	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	May 1873
3800	Foxdale, c, t, Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—	—	80 15 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
40000	Glasgow Carr, c, (30,000 £1 p. 10,000 15s. p.)	1 0 0	—	—	0 4 10 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1873
15000	Great Laxey, c, t, Isle of Man*	4 0 0	12	11 1/2	16 17 0	0 6 0	Apr. 1874
20000	Great West Van, c, Cardigan*	3 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1873
6008	Great Wheel Vor, c, t, Helston*	40 15 0	—	—	15 19 6	0 2 6	June 1872
6400	Green Hurth, c, Durham*	0 6 6	—	—	1 8 0	0 4 0	May 1874
20000	Grogwin, c, t, Cardigan*	2 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 8 0	July 1874
1024	Harrodsfoot, c, near Liskeard*	8 10 0	—	—	62 5 0	0 15 0	Dec. 1872
15000	Hugston House, c, t, Calstock*	1 0 0	—	—	4 3 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
25000	Killalee, c, t, Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 11 1/2	0 6 0	Mar. 1873
400	Lisburne, c, t, Cardigan*	18 15 0	—	—	563 10 0	1 0 0	May 1874
1120	Lovell, c, t, Wendron	0 10 0	—	—	0 17 6	0 1 6	Jan. 1874
11000	Melindur Valley, c, t, Cardigan*	3 0 0	—	—	0 3 7 0	0 3 7 0	May 1874
6000	Minera Mining Co., c, t, Wrexham*	8 0 0	25	20 25	63 11 8	0 2 0	May 1874
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c, t, c, t*	7 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 3 6	July 1872
12000	North Hendre, c, t, Wales	2 10 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 2 6	June 1874
2000	North Llanidloes, c, t, St. Just*	11 9 6	—	—	0 13 0	0 12 0	Sept. 1873
7000	Old Treburr, c, t, ordinary shares	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 9 0	Feb. 1874
5000	Old Treburr, c, t, (10 per ct. pref.)	0 10 0	—	—	0 0 10 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1874
6004	Pedn-ar-drea, c, t, Redruth	9 2 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1871
6000	Penhall, c, t, St. Agnes	2 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	July 1874
6000	Penrith, c, t, Gwennap	2 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1873
6000	Phoenia, c, t, Llanidloes	4 13 4	—	—	39 10 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1872
1772	Pobber, c, t, St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	1 12 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1872
18000	Prince Patrick, c, t, Holywell	1 0 0	—	—	0 7 0	0 7 0	July 1874
1120	Providence, c, t, Llanidloes (at call June 74)	16 17 0	—	—	104 12 6	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
2000	Roman Graves, c, t, Salop*	7 10 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 8 0	Apr. 1874
10000	Rhett, c, t, St. Austell	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872
6000	Rimford, c, t, c, t, Calstock*	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 0	Sept. 1872
512	South Caradon, c, t, St. Cleer*	1 5 0	80	60 80	713 0 0	1 0 0	Apr. 1874
6000	South Carr, c, t, Illogan*	1 17 6	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 6	July 1872
6000	South Carr, c, t, Cardigan*	3 6 6	—	—	1 1 6	0 6 0	Nov. 1870
6771	St. Just Amalgamated, c, t*	3 10 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1871
12000	Tankerville, c, t, Salop*	6 0 0	—	—	3 8 0	0 6 0	Feb. 1873
8000	Terras, c, t, St. Austell	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 6	Oct. 1872
2000	Tinroft, c, t, Pool, Illogan*	9 0 0	—	—	47 3 6	0 5 0	May 1874
4000	Trumpet Consols, c, t, Helston	6 5 0	—	—	0 11 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1872
15000	Van, c, t, Llanidloes, c, t, St. Austell	4 5 0	—	—	12 19 6	0 10 0	July 1872
3500	W. Chiverton, c, t, Perranzabuloe	10 0 0	—	—	52 10 0	0 5 0	June 1873
2048	West Wheel, c, t, Illogan*	27 3 9	—	—	3 12 6	0 5 0	Oct. 1872
612	Wheel Basset, c, t, Illogan*	5 2 6	—	—	638 10 0	1 10 0	Aug. 1872
4295	Wheel Kitty, c, t, St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	—	11 14 6	0 8 0	May 1874
496	Wheel Margaret, c, t, Uny Lelant	15 17 6	—	—	82 3 0	0 10 0	May 1872
10000	Wheel Mary, c, t, St. Dennis*	5 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
80	Wheel Owles, c, t, St. Just*	76 5 0	—	—	522 10 0	4 0 0	Aug. 1872
12000	Wheel Russell, c, t, Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Mar. 1874
15000	Wheel Russell, c, t, Redruth	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
10000	Wheel Whips, c, t, Warleggan*	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 6	0 6 0	May 1873
5000	Wicklow, c, t, c, t, Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—	62 9 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1872

## FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
35000	Almaden, c, Spain*	2 0 0	—	—	1 8 9 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1874
20000	Almaden and Tinto, c, Spain*	1 0 0	—	—	0 4 3 0	0 1 0	May 1873
20000	Australian, c, South Australia*	7 7 6	—	—	0 11 6	0 2 0	July 1873
10000	Battle Mountain, c, (2400 part pd.)	5 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
15000	Birdseye Creek, c, California*	4 0 0	—	—	0 14 0	0 2 6	June 1874
6000	Bensberg, c, Germany*	10 0 0	—	—	0 17 4	0 8 0	July 1873
12500	Burna Burn, c, t, So. Africa*	7 0 0	—	—	66 0 0	0 10 0	July 1873
20000	Cape Copper Mining, c, t, So. Africa*	7 0 0	—	—	16 15 0	1 0 0	June 1874
40000	Cedar Creek, c, California*	5 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 6	July 1873
30000	Central American Association, c, t*	0 15 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 1 0	July 1869
15000	Chicago, c, t, Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	0 16 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1873
21000	Colorado Terrible, c, t, Colorado*	5 0 0	—	—	0 9 6	0 1 6	July 1874
76162	Don Pedro North of the Key, c, t*	0 16 0	—	—	2 5 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
93600	Eberhardt and Aurora, c, Nevada*	10 0 0	—	—	1 9 0	1 0 0	July 1871
2352	Eldorado, c, Nova Scotia*	10 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	June 1873
60000	Emma, c, t, Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	20 0 0	—	—	3 12 0	0 15 0	June 1873
7000	English and Australian, c, t, So. Aust.	2 10 0	—	—	2 7 3	0 2 6	Mar. 1873
15000	Ferguson, c, California*	2 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	Apr. 1872
10000	Flagstaff, c, t, Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	4 2 0	0 5 0	July 1873
25000	Fortuna, c, Spain*	2 0 0	—	—	4 4 4	0 5 0	Mar. 1874
80000	Gold Run, c, t, Utah*	1 0 0	—	—	0 4 4	0 4 0	Oct. 1872
40000	Kapunda Mining Co. Australia*	1 3 0	—	—	0 2 4	0 2 0	June 1873
20000	Last Chance, c, t, Utah*	5 0 0	—	—	0 14 0	0 2 0	July 1873
15000	Linares, c, Spain*	3 0 0	—	—	15 11 6	0 7 6	Mar. 1874
7837	Lusitania, c, Portugal* (25,000 shares)	3 10 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1873
15000	Manfred Copperopolis of Utah, c, t*	10 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1873
8000	Mountain Chief, c, t, Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1873
15000	Prussian Mining & Ironworks, c, t, c, t*	30 0 0	—	—	6 0 0	3 0 0	July 1873
10000	Pontiff, c, t, France*	20 0 0	—	—	15 16 8	0 19 0	June 1874
100000	Port Phillip, c, t, Clunes*	1 0 0	—	—	1 8 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1872
40000	Richmond Consols, c, Nevada*	5 0 0	—	—	1 11 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1874
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co. t*	1 0 0	—	—	15 per cent.	—	May 1874
112500	Sierra Buttes, c, California*	2 0 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1873
6000	South American, c, Nevada*	2 0 0	—	—	0 14 2	0 2 0	Nov. 1873
15000	Sweetland Creek, c, California*	4 0 0	—	—	2 16 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
9000	Tollima, c, t, (6000 sh. are £5 f. pd.)	4 0 0	—	—	0 11 6	0 6 6	May 1874
5000	Westphalian, c, t, c, Prussia*	20 0 0	—	—	54 0 0	0 20 0	Dec. 1873
15000	Western Andes, c, t, (8000 £5 f. pd.)	3 10 0	—	—	0 3 7 0	0 1 9	Jan. 1874

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
20000	Anglo-Australian, c, Victoria*	2 10 0	—	—	Sept. 1872
20000	Australian United, c, Victoria*	2 10 0	—	—	Sept. 1872
3000	Bellavista, c, Peru* (£10 shares)	10 0 0	15½	13½ 15½	Sept. 1872
20000	Blue Tent, h/y/l, California	5 0 0	6¼	5 5½	Sept. 1872
50000	Braganza, c, Brazil*	0 15 0	—	—	Oct. 1870
12000	Camp Floyd, c, Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1872
25000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*	10 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1872
60152	Chontales, c, t, Nicaragua* (and 12,542 of £1 15s.)	2 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Sept. 1872
6000	Clifton, c, Colorado	10 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1872
10000	Crescent, c, Plumas County, California*	0 17 6	—	—	Sept. 1872
10000	Cuaba, c, Minas Gerais, Brazil*	5 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1872
10000	Douglas, c, Georgetown, Col.	5 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1872
7500	East Sheboygan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares)	2 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1872
35000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California*	6 0 0	—	—	Dec. 1871
60000	Exchequer, c, California*	1 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1872
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, c, New Granada*	2 0 0	½	½ ¾	Sept. 1872
60000	General Brazilian, c*	1 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1872
10000	Goetz Tunnel Co., Georgetown, Col.	7 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1872
4000	Holcombe Valley, c, California	1 0 0	1½	1 1½	Sept. 1873
6000	Hornachos, c, t, (£10 shares)	5 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1873
90000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*	5 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1873
2000	Independence, c, California*	5 0 0	3	1½ 2½	Sept. 1873
20000	I. X. L., c, California*	5 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1873
20000	Javali, c, Nicaragua*	2 0 0	½	¾ ¾	Sept. 1873
12000	Lanestosa, c, t, c, Viscaya, Spain (£2 shares)	1 10 0	—	—	Jan. 1874
65000	London and California, c*†	2 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1874
75000	Malabar, c, Colombia* (65000 issued)	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Sept. 1874
4000	Malaga, c, Spain*	10 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1874
4000	Malpaso, c, Colombia* (10000 pref. shares, £5. paid)	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Sept. 1874
12000	Menzelberg, c, Honnef, Germany*	5 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1874
14000	Montague & Waverley Gold Quartz Crushing Co., N. Scot.	2 0 0	—	—	Allotment
6000	Monte Loretto, c, Italy*	5 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1874
15000	New Pacific, c, Nevada*	0 7 6	¾	¾ ¾	Jan. 1874
60000	New Quebrada, c, Venezuela*	5 0 0	8½	3¼ 3¾	Sept. 1874
50000	New Rosario, c, Mexico*	1 0 0	1	1 1½	Sept. 1874
20000	New Zealand, c, c, Coromandel*	1 0 0	8	4 5	Sept. 1874
10000	Newfoundland, c, c, c*	10 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1874
20000	North American, c*	4 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1874
50000	Panulillo, c, Chili*	4 0 0	1½	¾ 1½	Sept. 1874
80000	Pestarena United, c, Italy*	2 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1874
50000	Rica, c, Colombia* (40000 issued)	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Sept. 1874
100000	Rio Tinto, c, c, Huella, Spain	8 0 0	8½	1½ 8½	Jan. 1874
100000	Rossa Grande, c, Brazil* (£1 shares)	0 15 0	¾	¾ ¾	July 1872
32500	Ruby Company, c, c, Nevada*	10 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1874
30000	Rumby, c, c, Orenburg, c, c, c*	10 0 0	8	1½ 2½	Sept. 1874
25000	Santa Barbara, c, Brazil	2 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1874
25000	Santa Barbara, c, Brazil	0 7 6	1	¾ 1	Mar. 1872
10000	Silver Plume, c, Colorado*	1 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1874
37500	Snowdrift, c, Colorado*	2 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1874
225300	St. John del Rey* (£5 stock and its multiples can be dealt in)	—	240	220 230	"Stock"
26000	St. Lawrence, c, California	5 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1874
35000	Star of Nevada, c* (10000 issued)	2 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1874
80000	Thomas, c, c, Utah	10 0 0	1	¾ 1	Sept. 1874
20000	Thornhill Reef, c, Australia*	10 0 0	3½	3½ 3½	Sept. 1874
43174	United Mexican, c, Mexico*†	28 7 6	—	—	Mar. 1874
14000	Utah, c, c, Utah*	5 0 0	1½	¾ 1	Sept. 1874
70000	Yorke Peninsula, c, South Australia	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Sept. 1874